



The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
AND
RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. X. No. 490.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... FIVE PENCE
Stampd..... Sixpence.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN LOAN OF 1859.

£12,000,000 OF STOCK AT 68 PER CENT.
BEARING INTEREST AT THREE PER CENT. PER
ANNUM, FROM 1st MAY, 1859.

THE EMPEROR OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF
RUSSIA, dated 20th March, conceded the emission
of a Loan of Twelve Million Pounds Sterling, 3 per cent.
Stock, to Messrs THOMPSON, BONAR, and Co., of St.
Petersburg, and to Mr. F. MART MAGNUS, of Berlin.
For this Loan, BONDS "to Bearer" executed in due
form at St. Petersburg, and inscribed in the Great Book
of the Public Debt of Russia, will be issued, each of ONE
HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling and bearing THREE POUNDS
per cent. per Annum Interest from the 1st May 1859.

To these Bonds are attached Warrants or Coupons for the
half-yearly dividends of £1 10s. each Warrant, payable on
the 1st November 1859 and 1st May 1860 at the office of J.
THOMPSON, T. BONAR, and Co., in London, or in Thalers on
the same dates by F. MART MAGNUS in Berlin.

In compliance with the instructions of His Excellency,
THE IMPERIAL MINISTER OF FINANCE, the undersigned
J. THOMPSON, T. BONAR, and Co. beg to state that they and
Mr. F. MART MAGNUS, of Berlin, are now ready to receive
applications for this Loan, on the following terms and con-
ditions:—

The Subscription price is 68 per cent., or say Sixty-eight
Pounds for every £100 of Stock, of which

£3 per £100 (or 3 per cent.) are to be paid to Messrs
THOMPSON, T. BONAR, and Co., London, and to Mr. F. MART
MAGNUS, of Berlin, prior to application, and

£13 per £100 (to complete deposit) on the 30th August,
1859.

£45 per £100—or £130 for every £1,000 allotted, against
which Scrip Receipts will be issued under seal of the Imperial Ministry
of Finance, on presentation of the
Bankers' Receipts to the undersigned.

£13 per £100—or £130 on every £1,000 Scrip must be paid
not later than 24th September, 1859,
when Two Bonds will be delivered
by them each of £100.

£13 per £100—or £130 on every £1,000 Scrip must be paid
not later than 1st November, 1859,
when Two Bonds will be delivered by
them each of £100.

The Dividend Warrants of
£1 10s. per £100 due on the
1st November, making £15
for every £1,000 Stock, will be
received in payment of the
amounts falling due on and
after that date.

£13 per £100—or £130 on every £1,000 Scrip must be paid
not later than 10th December, 1859,
when THREE Bonds will be
delivered by them of £100, and the
remaining

£13 per £100—or £130 on every £1,000 Scrip must be paid
not later than 25th January, 1860,
when the Scrip for the deposit
will have to be given up and the
last THREE Bonds be delivered
by them—making in all ten, each
of £100 and amounting to £1,000
Stock.

£13 per £100—or £130 on every £1,000 Scrip must be paid
not later than 1st November, 1859,
when Two Bonds will be delivered by
them each of £100.

£13 per £100—or £130 on every £1,000 Scrip must be paid
not later than 1st November, 1859,
when Two Bonds will be delivered by
them each of £100.

The Scrip Receipt must be presented on the occasion of
each payment, and the failure to make any payment before
the expiration of the final date appointed for it, will forfeit
the deposit paid and make the Scrip Receipt void.

Subscribers may at any time pay up all undue Instal-
ments, under discount of the respective maturities, at the
rate of Three per cent. per Annum and receive the Bonds.

Subscribers of amounts under £1,000 will be required to
pay the Scrip Receipts in full, before receipt of any Bonds.
The Imperial Russian Government will assign a special
fund for the annual redemption of this Loan of 13 per cent.
per annum of the nominal capital to be invested in the open
market.

LONDON, August 12, 1859.

Forms of Application may be had of Messrs. J. THOMPSON,
T. BONAR, and Co., 374, Old Broad-street, or 7 Austin Friars;
Messrs. MULLEN, MARSHALL, & DARTRELL, 3, Lombard-
street; or of Messrs. JOSHUA HUTCHINSON & SON, 15,
Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

No Applications will be received after 2 o'clock on
Saturday, the 20th August.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE
on October 3rd, with an INTRODUCTORY AD-
DRESS by Mr. HOLDEN, at Seven o'clock, P.M.

LECTURES.

MEDICINE—Dr. BURROWS and Dr. BALY.
SURGERY—Mr. LAWRENCE.
DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY—Mr. SKEY and Mr.
HOLDEN.

PHYSIOLOGY AND GENERAL ANATOMY—Mr. SAVORY.
CHEMISTRY—Dr. FRANKLAND.
SUPERINTENDENCE OF DISSECTIONS—Mr. CAL-
LENDER and Mr. SMITH.

SUMMER SESSION, 1860, commencing May 1.

MATERIA MEDICA—Dr. F. FARRE.

BOTANY—Dr. KIRKES.

FORENSIC MEDICINE—Dr. BLACK.

MIDWIFERY, &c.—Dr. WEST.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY—Mr. M'WHINNIE.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—Dr. FRANKLAND.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.—The Hospital contains 650 Beds,
and relief is afforded to more than 90,000 Patients annually.
The In-patients are visited daily by the Physicians and
Surgeons, and Clinical Lectures are delivered.—On the Medi-
cal Cases, by Dr. Burrows and Dr. Farre; on the Surgical
Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr.
Skey. The Out-patients are attended daily by the As-
sistant-Physicians and Assistant-Surgeons.

COLLEGIATE ESTABLISHMENT.—Students can reside
within the hospital walls, and are subject to the rules of the col-
legiate system, established under the direction of the
Treasurer and a Committee of Governors of the Hospital.
Some of the Teachers and other Gentlemen connected with
the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.—At the end of the Winter
Session, examination will be held for two Scholarships of
the value of £45. for the year. The Examination for
Prizes and Certificates of Merit will take place at the end
of the Winter and Summer Sessions.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. Paget,
Mr. Holden, or any of the Medical or Surgical Officers or
Lecturers; or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 Wm. IV.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Advantages.

Mutual Assurance

The Lowest Rates of Premium on the Mutual System.

The whole of the Profits divided every Fifth Year.

Assets amounting to..... £1,840,000

During its existence the Society has paid in

Claims, and in reduction of Bonus Liability,

nearly..... 2,000,000

Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Poli-

cies to the extent of..... 1,305,000

The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged

65 per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted

to..... 475,000

Policies in force..... 7,818

The Annual Income exceeds..... 260,000

In pursuance of the INVARIABLE practice of this Society,

in the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the

fifteen days of grace, the Renewal Premium remaining un-

paid, the Claim will be admitted, subject to the payment of

such premium.

Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1859, will

participate in the division in 1860.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on ap-
plication to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 700,000*l*.

CHAIRMAN—DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM FANE DE SALIS, Esq.

OFFICES—17, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS of EXCHANGE are

granted to the Branches of this Bank at Sydney, Melbourne,

Geelong, Maryborough, Ararat, and Ballarat.

DRAFTS on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent

for collection.

By order of the Court,
G. M. BELL, Secretary.

TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

THE MEDICAL INVALID AND

GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital £500,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 25, PALL MALL, LONDON.

With Agencies throughout the United Kingdom, and
in some of the Principal Towns on the Continent
of Europe, and Branches and Agencies
throughout India and Ceylon.

FOR GRANTING ASSURANCES ON LIVES, ENDOWMENTS
AND ANNUITIES.

INDIAN BRANCH.

THIS OFFICE has resumed active operations

in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions in India, at

ordinary rates of premium on approved lives. Life Assur-

ance has the following among other advantages:—

1. It causes persons, by paying a small sum of money

periodically, to secure an independence for their families.

2. It is specially convenient to Officers in the Army, and

to Professional Men of every description, whose incomes

depend on their lives.

3. It facilitates transactions for raising money on loan.

4. It is available to secure the ultimate payment of bad or

doubtful debts.

5. The fulfilment of the conditions of Marriage Settle-

ments.

6. It enables Partners in Mercantile Firms to provide

against loss by the death of their Co-partners.

7. It reimburses the purchasers of Life Annuities for the

sum invested.

8. In general it affords certain means of indemnity against

any probable claim or pecuniary loss to which Public Bodies

or Individuals are exposed, in the event of the death of

others.

Reference is requested to this Society's detailed an-

ouncements in most of the Indian Papers and Ser-

ials, including the Friend of India, Englishman,

Hurkaru, Mofussilite, Delhi Gazette, Lahore Chron-

icle, Bombay Times, Madras Athenaeum, and Ceylon

Times. Prospectuses sent to any part of India.

By order,

F. M. TAIT, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,

25, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on

the 25th November, 1858, it was shown that on the 30th

June last—

The Number of Policies in force was..... 6,063

The Amount Insured was..... £2,551,136 6s. 6d.

The Annual Income was nearly..... £120,000

The new policies issued during the last 5 years are as

follows:—

5,411 Policies for £2,500,000, yielding £110,000 in Premiums,

showing an average yearly amount of new business of more

than HALF A MILLION STERLING.

The Society has paid claims on 1,002 Policies, amounting

to £420,044 since its establishment in 1841.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy

lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

INDIA.—Officers in the Army and civilians proceeding to

India may insure their lives on the most favourable terms,

and every possible facility is afforded for the transaction of

business in India.

INVALID LIVES assured on scientifically constructed

tables based on extensive data, and a reduction in the pre-

mium is made when the causes for an increased rate of pre-

mium have ceased.

Policies issued free of stamp duty and every charge but

the premiums.

In the event of death during the days of grace, the risk

binding on the Society if premium paid before the days of

grace expire.

Every information may be obtained at the chief office, or

on application to any of the Society's agents.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Request attention to the report of the Company for the year 1858. A printed copy can be obtained on application at the Company's offices in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or to any of the agents in England, Scotland, or Ireland. The following results are stated in the report:—

The new assurance effected during 1858 exceed £500,000, and the amount during the last 10 years exceeds £5,000,000.

The income of the Company is upwards of £275,000; and the accumulated fund exceeds considerably £1,500,000. The Standard was established in 1825, and the profits realised have been divided on five occasions, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1855.

The sixth division of profits will take place next year, and there is an advantage in joining the Company before the close of the books in the present year, as the benefit of two years' entry to the profit scheme will be secured.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that the Company have lately introduced into their policies certain terms and conditions which make them of increased value as the basis of marriage settlements, family provisions, and all transactions where it is essential that the contract should be, as far as possible, a complete security against all contingencies.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.

London: 82, King William-street, City.
Edinburgh: 3, George-street.
Dublin: 68, Upper Sackville-street.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.
FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or at seven days' notice, or Three per cent. at CALL.
G. H. LAW, Manager
Offices, 4, Cannon-street West E.C.

THE RENT GUARANTEE SOCIETY,
3, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE,
LONDON.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly.

An Annual Payment of £3 secures

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

By a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Which has already paid in compensation for Accidents £287,000.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

have never contemplated transferring their Business to any other Company, but continue to insure against every description of Accident resulting either in Death or Injury.

3, Old Broad-street, E.C.

NEW MODE OF ACQUIRING WEALTH.

See the Prospectus of the PUBLIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 47, Charing Cross, London, which describes the way to obtain 10,000l. Consols payable during life; or 5,000l. Consols payable at death, for a Premium of One Guinea. No other charge or liability.

No medical examination. No references to friends required. Male and female lives admitted on equal terms.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., to be made to G. J. FARRANGE, Managing Director, at the Chief Offices, 47, Charing Cross, London.

Agents wanted throughout the United Kingdom.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

20,000 Copies of a MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. A NERVOUS SURFERER having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a MEDICAL WORK, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, secure from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required.

Address, JAMES WALLACE, Esq., Wilford House, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIOUS HAIR, WHISKERS, ETC.?

The most marvellous preparation for the speedy production of Hair, Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., restoring the hair in baldness, strengthening it when weak, preventing its falling off, and checking greyness, is ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CHINUTRIAL. For the nursery it is recommended for promoting a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years. Sold by all Chemists, and Perfumers, price 2s., or sent post free on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 60, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

Mrs. Carter writes—"My head, which was bald, is now covered with new hair." Mrs. Williams—"I can show a fine head of hair from using your Chinutrial." Mrs. Reeve, "My hair is gaining strength and thickness." Sergt. Craven—"I have used it, and I have an excellent moustache." Mr. Yates—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want two packets for other customers."

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THE GREAT TRIBULATION COMING ON THE EARTH.

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Author of "Apocalyptic Sketches," &c.

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IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

by the CHEO-PLASTIC process entirely supersede the Soft Gum, and every substance that becomes putrescent in the mouth. Their cleanliness, ease, and comfort render them available in every case, without springs or wires, at less than advertised prices.—PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION BY GRADUATED ELECTRICITY is always attended with certainty and success.

Medicated White Gutta-percha Enamel for Decayed and Painful Teeth (by self application) 1s.; post free, fourteen stamps.

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	Fiddle	Double King's Lily	Pattern Thread Pattern	Pattern
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	1 10 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 18 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 17 0

Complete Service £10 13 0 15 16 0 17 18 0 22 4 6

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Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL THE DISORDERS OF CHILDREN ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE NUTRITION.

Is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is attested by innumerable spontaneous testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of European reputation.

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"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and as impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

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GREY HAIR RESTORED

TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

NEURALGIA, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSH, 10s. and 15s.; COMB, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey hair and Baldness PREVENTED BY F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush. Price, 4s. and 10s.

Offices, 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had, gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL,

LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCE, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, &c.—DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges, retention of urine, and disease of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs generally, which frequently end in stone, and a lingering death. For depression of spirits, blushing, insensibility, &c., arising from or combined with urinary diseases, they are unequalled. They are given with the most delicate stomach.

They improve the health, and in three day will effect a cure in all the cases where capivi, cubeba, and medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 20s. have through all Medicine Vendors, or sent on receipt per Box, through all Medicine Vendors, or sent on receipt of the amount in stamps, by the Proprietor, 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

VAST preparations are in progress for the stupendous pageant with which the master of France proposes to-morrow to amuse his faithful city of Paris. We hear of triumphal arches, garlands, piles of artificial laurels, Chinese lamps, and solid statues of peace upon pedestals of masonry, while the streets on the line of march present the appearance of a barricade or an extempore fortification, from the imposing piles of scaffolding intended for the reception of spectators. The Emperor has visited his legions at the camp of St. Maur, and all the arrangements of this important exhibition have been made under his own immediate direction, while the rumours of conspiracy having died away into ridicule, it is now by no means certain that he will not enter the metropolis, as a conqueror should, at the head of his mighty host, to be welcomed by his fair wife, and his glittering court, at the foot of the column raised by the grateful nation to his illustrious predecessor. Let us hope that no envious cloud may intervene to mar the beauty of the *coup d'œil*, that the visitors from London may not be doomed to exhibit the useful but unpicturesque umbrella, which they have but just closed in old England; and that no intrusive widows or orphans, and no desolate mothers may be seen, whose presence may recall the barren but gory fields of Magenta and Solferino. The spectacle concluded, we learn that Napoleon will depart, without receiving any of the obsequious compliments of his admirers and dependants, to the quiet shades of Biarritz, to seek that repose which his shattered frame so much requires; for it is said that mind and body have suffered fearfully from the fatigues, the anxieties, and the horrors of the late campaign.

Among the many striking proofs of the peaceful bent of the French ruler, not the most unimportant are the temperate observations of M. Granier de Cassagnac, which his imperial patron has this week kindly permitted to appear in the columns of the *Constitutionnel* newspaper, in which that meek disciple of the new "Napoleon of Peace" rebukes the King and Parliament of Belgium for their audacity in strengthening the defences of Antwerp, which (as all the world knows) is only a *l'île du pont* of that English river, the Channel. France having completed her peaceful preparations so thoroughly and so effectually, cannot but consider the efforts of other countries to place themselves upon an equally satisfactory "peace footing" as unnecessary, and calculated to disturb the peace of Europe. Nevertheless, since with such ramparts the little kingdom of Belgium believes that it can defend itself against a quarter of a million of foes, who may look with envious eyes upon its free press, its fertile soil, and its magnificent ports, it is probable that the fortifications will not be stopped; although M. de Cassagnac most clearly shows that they are carried on with increased vigour, after each succeeding visit of old King Leopold to his niece and his sister across the Channel.

From Italy, this week brings us most eventful news—presaging, we fear, another bloody chapter in the history of that unhappy country. M. de Reiset, who has been dispatched from the Tuilleries with the ostensible mission of reconciling the men

of Central Italy to the return of their former rulers, has been met everywhere with significant evidence of the unpopularity of his task. In the city of Parma he met evident tokens of the determination of the people to resist the re-installation of the Duchess or her family; and the occupation of Piacenza by a French corps has been followed by an outbreak of which it is impossible to foresee the results. By the last letters received, we were led to believe that "Viva il nostro re Vittorio Emanuele!" was the popular cry, which expressed the hopes of the inhabitants of the duchy; but if the telegraphic news be indeed confirmed, that the "Red Republic" has been proclaimed and that the counsels of the false friends of Italy have been followed, then her dawning liberty has been again obscured.

From Tuscany and Modena we learn that an organised agitation for the proposition of Prince Napoleon as their future sovereign, under the title of "King of Etruria," is making rapid strides to a successful result. If we may credit the correspondents of the best informed among our contemporaries, as well as the tidings which we ourselves receive, this settlement of their affairs would be by far the most popular, and the dream of annexing these fertile provinces to the kingdom of Northern Italy must be abandoned. If Austria, France, and the inhabitants themselves really consent to this proposed monarchy, the fact would appear well nigh accomplished.

The address of M. Mazzini, which he has this week put forth, has certainly been well-timed to make a great impression. Many passages in this letter must draw forth an unwilling assent, and command the earnest attention of those who have hitherto been accustomed to look upon the writer as a mere political firebrand. That war is a necessity of the French empire, and that Imperialism is the danger of Europe are propositions which few will be inclined to deny without deep reflection. Other points of this document will not fail to be challenged, as when neutrality is styled cowardly, atheistical, and suicidal. The proposition of a league of free states, headed by England, would, doubtless, be a consummation to be wished, but its practicability is questionable. The Italian policy laid down for England by M. Mazzini—to demand the withdrawal of France from the whole of the Italian States, in accordance with the Frenchman's implied promise—is one which, however imposing in description, we think few English statesmen would feel inclined to adopt, with the certainty of involving their country in a continental war. Some passages of this manifesto are calculated to excite curiosity in an eminent degree; the world would be glad to know how M. Mazzini became acquainted with the particulars of the interview at Plombières.

At home the approaching close of the Parliamentary session demands the utmost exertions of both Lords and Commons to despatch the necessary business of the country within the limited time which the claims of the moors and the grouse have left to them. The terms of the peace of Villa Franca, and the question as to what part England is to take in the settlement of the affairs of Italy, have been the principal topics of discussion this week. In the Lords the Marquis of Normanby insinuated that the propositions of the peace had been concocted between Lord Palmerston and M. de Persigny; and Lord Wodehouse en-

getically declared that England had but simply conveyed the welcome message of peace from France to Austria. Lord Elcho's proposed resolution of non-interference on Monday elicited the most argumentative and eloquent speech of the session from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, while he gave credit to the late Government for their endeavours to maintain peace, showed that there had been no departure from a neutral policy by the present ministry. He desired, he said, to see Austria prosperous, strong, and happy, and to that end he would have her out of Italy; but, he demanded, was the House prepared by a formula to take upon itself the functions of the executive, and to leave the French Emperor to struggle alone with, and, perhaps, sink under, the difficulties of his position. Lords Palmerston and John Russell denied that the Government had any intention of going into a conference, but the latter emphatically declared that the Government would strenuously protest against any interference of Austria in the duchies. The Duke of Argyll and Sir C. Wood have respectively made long speeches in their respective places, introducing the East India Loan Bill, in the course of which debates Lord Ellenborough advocated keeping up the European army to the full standard—he would have economy practised on the native element; for the future of India his lordship has no fears. On this question General Evans spoke well, and protested against the employment of German or other foreign mercenaries to defend our possessions.

The overland mail brings intelligence of the submission of the malcontent European troops, and of their acceptance of the proffered discharge. The great Indian rebellion is now represented only by occasional dashes of a few starving outlaws from their hiding-places in Nepal, across the borders of Oude in search of food. The progress of the Ambassadors to Peking is again delayed by the mysterious workings of Chinese diplomacy, but this difficulty we expect shortly to hear has been removed by the presence of the British Admiral and his argumentative gun-boats.

The strike among the workmen in the building trade already shows some signs of accommodation—the most hopeful symptoms being the mutual forbearance and calmness displayed by men and masters. The movement, it should be remarked, is more correctly described as a "lock out" of the masters than a general strike of the men—the operations of the latter being confined to Messrs. Trollope's establishment, while the masters have brought matters to a crisis by closing their establishments. Many of the largest firms, meanwhile, still continue their business, and this will probably induce the others to lend a willing ear to proposals of adjustment. Already suitable mediators have offered their services, and we hope will meet with the success which they anticipate. The address of the masters to the workmen contains a reference to the influence of the strike upon the claims of operatives to the franchise, which we cannot allow to pass without remarking upon its incorrectness and bad taste.

The criminal record this week is fearfully heavy: no less than seven deaths by violence are announced, all of which, we fear, must be classed as murders. A terrible explosion of powder-mills in Ireland is also added to the catalogue of disasters.

Home News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Saturday, August 6.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS met in order to expedite the remaining business of the Session.

CONSOLIDATED FUND APPROPRIATION.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY put a variety of questions to the Government upon financial matters. He observed, he said, that a very considerable increase (about 7,000,000*l.*) had taken place in the Funded Debt, the charge of which had consequently increased without the authority of Parliament. This had been done by the conversion of Exchequer Bills; but he contended that the operation had been effected upon terms disadvantageous to the public, whereby 469,000*l.* more stock had been created than necessary. He insisted that if a conversion of unfunded into funded debt was desired the Chancellor of the Exchequer should come to the House of Commons for authority. He inquired whether any measure was contemplated for amending the law relating to the custody of the public moneys.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER confessed that the financial machinery of the country, so far as related to keeping and accounting for the national revenue, was full of incongruities. It was his wish to carry out in this respect, as far as possible, the recommendations of the select committee on public moneys, and during the recess he intended to consider the question with the view of devising such reforms as might appear practical and beneficial. In particular, he should endeavour to introduce a measure by which the finances of the state would be brought more completely under the control of the House of Commons. The bill was read a second time.

The report from the committee of ways and means was brought up and agreed to.

Other bills were forwarded their respective stages.

The Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts (1854) Continuance Bill went through committee, after some discussion on the clause relating to "travelling expenses."

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

Monday, August 8.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Marquis of NORMANBY, in rising to ask a question relating to the proposals for peace submitted to Austria by her Majesty's Government, expressed his belief that this was the only country in which any mystery still existed in regard to the propositions of the peace of Villafranca. These propositions were popularly believed on the continent to be the joint production of M. De Persigny and Lord Palmerston, and were considered discreditable to our professed neutrality, which, in spite of the declaration of the present Government to tread in the steps of their predecessors, had, in the opinion of other Powers, been often violated. In support of this opinion he quoted a despatch from the Prussian Minister at Berlin to the Prussian Envoy at Vienna, and insisted that Lord John Russell, instead of uniting the policy of this country and Prussia, had established a complete breach between them. He proceeded to defend Austria against the charge brought against her of having been the first to declare war, and of having thereby abrogated the treaties of 1815, and pointed out that Austria had agreed to a mediation, which was rejected by Sardinia and France, and that Sardinia in 1848 had invaded Austria, but that the treaties of 1815 were not then considered to have been abrogated. Willing as he was to do justice to the noble impulses of Lord John Russell, he was afraid that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs had taken a one-sided view of the question, and had been misled by enthusiasts who would, he feared, be overborne by the Mazzinian party. In connexion with Mazzini, he reviewed the present state of affairs in Central Italy, and especially in Tuscany, whose present Government was most tyrannical, and defended the Grand Duke from the accusation that he had ordered the bombardment of Florence. He strongly deprecated any course by which England might be mixed up with these differences, and hoped we should not be parties to any conference to settle Italian affairs.—Lord WODEHOUSE explained that the only communication in which the English Ministers had taken part related to a French despatch transmitted by them to Austria, containing propositions for peace, but on which they had offered no opinion of their own. They had acted as simple intermediaries. He objected to produce a document belonging to an extensive series; and in reference to other topics touched upon by Lord Normanby, declined to embark into a discussion so wide and miscellaneous as that involving the whole range of the Italian controversy, as well as the con-

duct of every European Power in relation to that question.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

LORD CRANWORTH moved the second reading of this Bill. The Bishop of LONDON thought it advisable that the intention of this bill should be understood, and proceeded to explain its scope and object. He denied the existence of the grievances of which the Dissenters complained, although he thought that the case of the Ilminster Charity had better be settled at once in order to destroy any ground for complaint. The bill was withdrawn.

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past seven.

THE CONFERENCE.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the orders of the day having been postponed, on the motion of LORD PALMERSTON, LORD ELCHO moved, by way of resolution, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, stating that in the opinion of this house it would be consistent neither with the honour nor the dignity of this country, which throughout the late negotiations has preserved a strict and impartial neutrality between the contending powers, to take part in any conference for the purpose of settling the details of a peace, the preliminaries of which have been arranged between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria. Premising that the late Government had (as he had stated in the preamble to his motion) pursued throughout the late negotiations a strict and impartial neutrality, and adverting to the discordant opinions entertained respecting the late hostilities in Italy, he avowed his concurrence with those who did not consider the war justifiable, or that Austria was the aggressor. Sardinia, he said, had pursued towards Austria a policy of provocation and insult. She had been long bent upon the war, and had made preparations for it. He could not, therefore, sympathise with Sardinia and France, and he insisted that the principle of armed intervention, on the ground assigned by the latter, was one against which we ought to protest. The neutrality of the present Government, instead of being similar to that of the late, had been, he said, rather that of an advocate and a partisan. Neutrality was defined to be a state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; but the neutrality of the present Government was not of that indifferent character. What they had sought in 1848 they sought now—the exclusion of Austria from Italy. In urging the inexpediency of this country taking part in the conference, he maintained that the true policy of this country was that of non-intervention—a policy strongly advocated by the late Sir Robert Peel. The Government said they did not mean to go into the conference on any questions of detail, but if they entered it as friends of Italy, and upon its general affairs, what did they propose to do with reference to the Duchies, to the States of the Church, to the French occupation of Rome? If we had confidence in the Emperor of the French, let us, he said, keep out of the conference; if we distrusted him, *à fortiori*, let us keep out of the conference. He sympathised with Italy, and believed that it would be for the good of that country that we should abstain as far as possible from interference in its affairs. The motion was seconded by Mr. HORSMAN.—MR. KINGLAKE concurred in believing that England ought not to take part in the pending conferences, and observed that on former occasions of a similar character British diplomatists had proved themselves anything but skilful or successful negotiators. Nevertheless, he could not vote for a motion which practically amounted to a vote of want of confidence in the Government, as prescribing their course in anticipation of events that had not yet transpired, and he therefore moved as an amendment the previous question.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the Government were ready to have met the resolution by a direct negative, but were willing to accept the indirect issue raised by the amendment. The original motion spoke of taking part in a Conference for the purpose of settling the details of the peace between the two Emperors. He was not aware of any such intention. The details of the peace would be settled by the belligerents themselves, and what remained would be, not the details of the peace, but great questions of European policy, vitally affecting the happiness of Italy. The principal point made by Lord Elcho was the contrast between the neutrality of the late and that of the present Governments. He (Mr. GLADSTONE) gave credit to the late Government, represented by Lord Malmesbury, for their intention, and for a restless but a sound and manly assiduity to maintain peace, and there had been no departure from that neutrality on the part of the present Government. The object of Lord Elcho's motion was to prevent the Government from taking part in the Conference, lest they should be hostile to Austria. To disclaim such a motive, he said, was needless and would be disparaging. There was no foundation for such a supposition. It was the desire of the Government to see Austria strong,

flourishing, and happy; but it did not follow that they might not have their own feeling and conviction that she might, by another policy, better discharge her duties and consult her own separate and individual interests. To understand the present position of Austria it was necessary to go back for the last forty-five years. During that interval, wherever liberty raised its head in Italy, it was crushed by the iron hand of Austria, and abuses were re-established in all their rigour. The position of Sardinia, with her improved institutions, became of necessity a standing danger to Austria. It was necessary that the British Government should consider what, in the present state of circumstances, was best for Italy, for Austria, and for Europe. Might not Austria be stronger out of Italy than in it? This was an opinion which might be held by honest men, and he was himself strongly of that opinion. But the true policy of this country, according to Lord Elcho, was the policy of non-intervention. What then, asked Mr. Gladstone (triumphantly exhibiting the blue-book), is the policy adopted and enforced in these papers? If you go into the conference, Lord Elcho said, are you prepared to do this or to do that? His (Mr. Gladstone's) answer was, the questions he referred to had not been proposed. The question for the House to decide was, would it, by a dry, hard, rigid formula, take upon itself the functions of the executive? My noble friend says (added Mr. Gladstone in conclusion), "If you have confidence in the Emperor of the French then there exists no necessity for your taking part in a congress, inasmuch as he will do all you require." That is my noble friend's argument. I am at a loss to know whether he could have used it seriously. My noble friend in effect says,—"The Emperor of the French is, under circumstances of great difficulty, going to enter the circle of the other great European Powers, there to contend for objects of importance, the realisation of which is dear to you in your hearts; therefore give him no assistance whatever." (Cheers.) Yes, that is the argument of my noble friend, and if the House adopts this resolution it will be recording its 'to be its deliberate determination—whatever may be the disposition of France to give effect to the fair and temperate longings of the Italian States for constitutional freedom, and to grant them institutions more liberal even than she herself possesses at this moment—that we ought steadily to refuse to assist France in the endeavour, and leave her to struggle with the difficulties of her position, and, if needs be, sink under their pressure. (Hear, hear.) That is the recommendation of my noble friend, although—and I gladly admit it—it is not a recommendation which is borne out by the whole of his speech. It is, nevertheless, the advice which is embodied in his resolution, and I earnestly entreat the House, whether by means of a direct negative, or by following the course proposed by the hon. and learned gentleman behind me, to dispose satisfactorily and finally of this motion this evening. (Loud cheers.)—MR. S. FITZGERALD denied that the motion of Lord Elcho was open to objection as to its form, its object, or its wording. He defended the policy of the late Government, and pointed out the hazard to which the taking part in the Conference would expose England if the majority were to enforce its decisions by arms, or to enter into guarantees. He dwelt upon the complications that must arise from the utter divergence of opinion between our representative and those with whom he would have to act, with reference to the political condition of the various States of Italy, and especially to the temporal authority of the Pope. Divergencies of opinion, he observed, must occur, which rendered it undesirable for an English representative to take part in the conference, since his presence would be either dangerous or degrading to this country. Mr. FITZGERALD entered into many details, and put various questions to the Government relative to the proposals made to them by M. De Persigny, to be communicated to the Austrian Ambassador, for the cessation of hostilities—a transaction which, he said, had produced most important and injurious effects. LORD H. VANE supported the amendment.—MR. B. COCHRANE supported the original motion, and said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given utterance to sentiments worthy of Mazzini.—MR. GILPIN said he thought the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be responded to by the people in all parts of the country. He objected to tying up the hands of the Government in matters connected with the highest dictates of humanity, and with the best interests and honour of the country.—The O'DONOGHUE said if the Government had a true regard to its own honour it would assent to the motion of Lord Elcho. After the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would, if he could, neither sit near, nor on the same side of the house with him.—MR. M. MILNES contended that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was expressive of the general feeling throughout the country.—MR. HENNESSY supported the motion.—MR.

HERRMAN said that a neutral policy had been carefully maintained since the first commencement of the Italian complication. From the speeches and conduct of the present ministry he inferred that they entertained the wish, if not the intention, of diverging from that policy, and becoming participants, in controversies with which all foreign questions were now entangled. That the responsible minister should not, during the recess, commit the country to a course so contrary to the judgment of Parliament and the opinion of the public, it now behoved the House to take all necessary precaution. For this purpose he recommended them to adopt Lord Elcho's resolution. England by taking part in the conference could do no good to Italy, but would merely relieve France from perplexities by taking them upon herself.—Mr. S. HERBERT denied that Lord PALMERSTON had said anything about going into conference to settle the details of the Treaty of Villafranca. The Government had never been asked to join in settling those details, nor had they, as alleged, snatched at the notion of joining the conference. Although we had not been belligerents, that was no argument against entering the conference; and would it be right for England, if asked on terms which afforded a chance of success, to refuse to take part in a conference by which a more permanent arrangement might be made for the security of Italy? He did not say they were going to the conference, but if difficulties were removed and objections at an end, a refusal to do so would be a dereliction of duty on the part of the Government.—Mr. WHITESIDE controverted the objection to the resolution that it unduly crippled the action of the executive. In adopting it he maintained, on the other hand, that the House would but follow established precedents, to some of which he referred, and enforce a policy of non-intervention and neutrality which had hitherto been so wisely observed through the whole course of the perturbations in Italy. The Congress of Paris tried to settle the Italian question and failed. What hope was there of better success from a renewal of the attempt at a congress held elsewhere? He proceeded to remark upon the peril and mischief which would ensue if the conduct of discussions at any such congress were entrusted to the present ministers as representing the interests and upholding the honour of England.—Lord J. RUSSELL commented upon the negative and illusory character of the resolution. The House was asked to address the Crown for the purpose of preventing something being done which there was no intention of doing, and which in all probability no one would ever wish or propose to do. But the discussion had chiefly turned upon the general question of Italian affairs. On this point he noticed that the supporters of the resolution had almost unanimously assigned the responsibility for the war to the King of Sardinia, an allegation which he considered altogether unfounded, expressing his approval of the domestic administration and of the foreign policy of that state. Respecting the congress, the noble lord stated his belief that there was a very serious obstacle to any participation by England in its discussions, and much probability that it would be found most advisable to stand altogether aloof. On the other hand, there were circumstances, some of which he explained, that might render English diplomatic intervention expedient; and he could not assent to a peremptory self-denying ordinance compelling the Government to abstain from taking part in the councils to which all other European powers had sent their representatives. The matter, he submitted, was one which ought to be left to the responsibility of the executive. The noble lord then remarked upon the state of Italy, contending that by their recent conduct the Italians had proved themselves worthy of liberty. He proceeded to explain and defend the part taken by himself and his colleagues in the communications interchanged with France and Austria during the war, for the purpose of bringing about the final pacification.—Mr. DISRAELI observed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had evaded the practical question under consideration. He had frankly placed his Italian policy before the House: and if these large and decided views were shared by his colleagues, and indicated the predominant opinion of the Cabinet, then the policy under which the Government proposed to enter the conference was to put an end to the settlement of forty-five years ago, and he pointed out the consequences of this policy. With reference to the communication from the French Ambassador, Lord J. Russell's explanation, he said, had been ample, except upon the most material point, whether he had generally approved of the proposal, and whether that approbation was communicated to the Emperor of the French. He objected to the motion that it called upon the House to give an opinion upon the question on what was practically the last night of the session, and he trusted that Lord Elcho would not press it to a division.—Lord PALMERSTON commented upon the remarks made by Mr. Disraeli in the last Parliament upon the conduct of the Austrian

and the Sardinian Governments respectively, when he characterised that of the latter as ambiguous, and eulogised the spirit of dignified conciliation manifested by Austria. He denied that any approbation had been expressed of the paper received by the French Ambassador, and, with respect to the conference, the Government, he said, were not proposing to go into a conference at all, but if they did, it would not be to upset the arrangements of 1815. He was of opinion that Austria would be stronger if she had no Italian possessions; but it was one thing to hold this opinion, and another to enter into measures to change arrangements founded upon treaties that were the basis of a great European settlement. He then reviewed the discussion that had just taken place, replying to various questions and criticisms, and contending finally that the case made out by the supporters of the resolution did not justify any interference by the House with the discretion of the Government.—Lord ELCHO, in reply, defended his motion, which, however, he did not press. He was satisfied with the result of the debate, and felt inclined to bow to the advice of the right hon. gentleman opposite not to persist in his motion. This was the 9th of August, and it would put the country to great inconvenience if so close upon the 12th there was to be a change of Government. (Laughter.) It was not his wish in pressing the motion to exhibit any hostility towards the Government. He accepted, therefore, the amendment of Mr. A. W. Kinglake, whose speech as well as his motion he was willing to accept. The "previous question" was voted without a division, and the House passed to the other orders of the day.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was passed through committee.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at a few minutes to three o'clock.

Tuesday, August 9.

MILITIA LAWS AMENDMENT.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the Earl of RIFON moved the second reading of this bill.—Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE regretted the suspension of the ballot for the militia at a time when a large force was so much needed for the defence of the country. In the present condition of Europe, which he reviewed at some length, it was not only necessary, but an absolute duty to have a sufficient force to maintain our position and independence as a nation. At present our position was not one of strength, and as long as we remained in that position he earnestly hoped that we should not enter into the congress, as we should not do credit to ourselves, nor exercise a beneficial influence for the interests of others.—Lord KINGS-DOWN pointed out the difficulties which existed in finding men for the army, navy, and militia, and insisted not only on the necessity of retaining the ballot for the militia, but advocated a system of compulsory service, or conscription.—Lord RIFON assured the House that the attention of the Government had been most earnestly devoted to the subject of procuring sufficient forces for the defence of the country, and deprecated the adoption of such measures as those proposed by Lord Kingsdown, especially in time of peace.

Their lordships adjourned at six o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. BRIGHT called attention to certain matters in relation to the withdrawal of a petition against the return for Pontefract. The subject was deferred.

On the consideration of the East India Loan Bill, as amended, a conversation arose regarding the expediency of granting an Imperial guarantee.

Other bills were forwarded a stage.

In the evening, Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish equitable councils of conciliation to adjust differences between masters and operatives.

The House was counted out at a quarter to seven.

Wednesday, August 10.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS met at four o'clock, and passed a long series of bills through their respective stages of progress.

The European Troops (India) Bill, and some other measures, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past five.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sir M. Seymour and Mr. DUNN took the oaths and their seats as members respectively for Devonport and Dartmouth.

THE PONTEFRACT ELECTION.

Mr. BRIGHT moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the withdrawal of a petition from Mr. Hugh Childers, the unsuccessful candidate at the late election for Pontefract, challenging the return of Mr. Overend at that election.—Mr. OVEREND said he did not complain of Mr. Childers for presenting the petition, or of the motion for a committee to inquire into allegations affecting his honour; on the contrary, his desire was that the whole matter should be thoroughly

sifted. He did complain, however, of an expression which had been used the day before by Mr. Bright, in his absence, for the first time in his life in connexion with his name,—the word "fraud." Mr. Overend entered into very full details of the transaction in question, supported by correspondence, whence he inferred that the original object of the arrangement between him and Mr. Childers was that there should be a dignified withdrawal of the petition, and he insisted that his seat had never been in issue. When the matter was agreed to be referred (the referee, it transpired subsequently, being Lord March), he had protested against the question of the seat being entered into, but it appearing that there had been a misunderstanding between the agents of the several parties as to the terms of the agreement, Mr. Childers's agents withdrew from the reference, although he (Mr. Overend) ultimately consented to all matters being left to the referee.—Mr. BRIGHT disclaimed the position of an accuser in this matter. The case, he said, had appeared to him as of such a nature that he could not refuse to present the petition.—Mr. DISRAELI observed that, in his opinion Mr. Overend had placed himself quite right in the matter, and had been actuated by a sense of honour, and he had no reason to doubt that Mr. Childers had been influenced by motives equally correct. The petition referred to circumstances, he remarked, which ought not to be brought before the cognisance of the House, and he asked what was the remedy sought by Mr. Childers? Sir G. GREY said, if the mere question raised by the petition was whether there had been a compromise between Mr. Overend and Mr. Childers, and the former had not fulfilled the stipulations, he agreed that the question would be withdrawn from the cognisance of the House; but that was not the whole question, for the petition alleged a matter as to the sum to be paid by Mr. Childers as a consideration for giving up the petition, which would be a corrupt compromise, and fully deserved the consideration of a committee.—The motion was agreed to, and the committee nominated.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

On the order for considering the European Troops (India) Bill, as amended.—Sir C. WOOD explained the particular reasons for introducing this bill. He stated the limitations which had been imposed upon the East India Company as to the number of their European troops, which had been increased by Act of Parliament in 1853 to 24,000, but that number had been at one time exceeded under a doubt which this bill would remove, legalising what had been done, and giving a margin for an increased force to the extent of 30,000. The opinions of the members of the Royal Commission differed as to the expediency of a local army in India; but he thought the weight of authority was in favour of a local force, of which he pointed out some of the advantages. The late Government had come to a decision that a local army should be maintained, and the present Government had arrived at the same conclusion. Referring to the discontent of the European troops in India, he observed that he did not think they had any substantial grievance; but there were palliatives of their conduct, and he did not think it fair to treat them as wrongheaded or mutinous. Most of the malcontents were men who had recently arrived in India, and he considered it was a mistake to send out raw recruits there.—General PEEL said the bill proposed to increase the local army of India contrary to the opinion of the report of the commission, and a bill of such importance should not have been hurried through Parliament as this had been. This increase of the Indian army was, no doubt, a question of patronage, and with such views was no doubt recommended by the Council for India; but he would much rather increase their salaries if necessary, than thus add to their patronage. He regarded the conduct of the European troops in a more serious light than Sir C. Wood, and he asked whether the Government had received any communication from Lord Clyde and General Mansfield respecting the mutiny. He was of opinion that the enlisting men in this country for India would weaken the resources of the recruiting market for the regular army and militia, and saw no reason, he said, why Germans or other foreigners might not be enlisted for India. He, however, objected to any increase of the local force, and believed that Sir C. Wood had adopted a purely Indian view of the case, which was nothing more or less than a question of patronage.—Sir GEORGE EVANS repudiated the idea of employing foreigners, and contended that the disaffected troops in India had good ground for complaint that the promises held out to them by the First Minister of the Crown had not been carried out. He thought the bill was not contrary to the recommendations of the commission.—After some observations from Mr. S. Herbert, Colonel North, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Ayrton, Sir F. Smith, Colonel Sykes, and other hon. members, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Other bills were forwarded a stage.

The Fireworks Act Amendment Bill was withdrawn.

Mr. HODGSON moved an address to her Majesty to cause inquiry to be made into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Wakefield by the appointment of a commission. The motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

Thursday, August 11.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on the motion for passing the East India Loan Bill through committee, the Duke of AROLY made a statement on the present state of the Indian finances, similar to that made by Sir C. Wood in the House of Commons. He described the alteration in the state of the Indian finances occasioned by the late mutiny. Before the outbreak, he remarked, the exchequer of that country was in a satisfactory condition, showing a present equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and promising a future surplus.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH supported the bill as being identical with one he had formerly himself proposed, and because he did not think the estimated revenue for the coming year would be realised. He congratulated the Government on their manifest desire to apply a cure to the present evil by the appointment of Mr. Wilson as a kind of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The remedy for these evils did not consist in increasing taxation, but in diminishing expenses. He did not think that any reduction ought to be made in the salaries of the civil servants, as such a measure, by delaying retirements of the elder servants, would tend to throw the government of India into the hands of old instead of young men. In the native establishments and in the military expenditure the greatest reductions could be made, but at the present moment no steps, as far as he could judge, had been taken to produce this result. It was imperatively necessary for the maintenance of our position in India that an almost equal balance should exist between the European and native troops, but so far from this principle being observed, there were 270,000 native troops including police, to 130,000 Europeans. Here was the point where great reductions might be made, conducive to the safety of India and the benefit of the finances. He did not look gloomily on India, as he considered it the noblest empire ever acquired by man, and it was the duty of every Government to do all in its power to preserve it.

The bill was then passed through committee.

A conversation ensued on the passing of the Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen Bill through committee.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of and their Lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. W. C. BENTINCK took the oaths and his seat for Taunton, in the representation of which borough he has succeeded Mr. Labouchere.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

In reply to a question from Mr. E. James, Sir G. C. LEWIS said he had seen a deputation from the master builders with respect to the nine hours' movement. Their object was to know if the House or the Government would not deem it advisable to endeavour to arbitrate between the parties, with a view to put a stop to the present state of affairs. He informed the deputation that, in his opinion, neither the House nor the Government were fitted to undertake any such office with respect to a subject upon which they must be necessarily uninformed.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Griffith, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he did not think he should be justified in refusing the grant of the Chiltern Hundreds to a member against whose return a petition was merely pending.

THE SERPENTINE.

Sir J. PAXTON asked the First Commissioner of Works whether it was his intention to proceed with the works, as proposed by Mr. Hawksley, for partially cleansing the water in the Serpentine.—Mr. FITZROY said it was his intention to proceed with the works for totally and effectually purifying, not "partially cleansing," the water, and he entered into an explanation of the plan in order to correct what he said were misapprehensions in this matter.—The discussion which followed showed that Mr. STEVENSON and Sir J. PAXTON differed upon essential points.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS CONTINUANCE.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, on the part of the Roman Catholics of the north of England, called upon the House to reject this bill. Those Roman Catholics had petitioned the House for protection, fearing that Cardinal Wiseman and his supporters contemplated bringing all Roman Catholic endowments under the control and management of the Roman Catholic Church. The cardinal claimed for his church the disposal of all those endowments, and the whole of the Roman Catholics of the

north were desirous that their endowments should no longer be exempted from the operation of the law of the land. He therefore moved that the bill be committed on that day three months.—Mr. BOWYER said Mr. Newdegate appeared in a new character, for he presented himself as the advocate of the Roman Catholics, for whom it was well known he entertained the bitterest hatred. The object of the bill was to prevent the confiscation of these endowments under the Superstitious Uses Act, until a measure should be devised to place them on a proper footing, and he hoped the House would agree to it.—Mr. SPOONER said the object they had in view was to check the foreign interference which was carried on with the Roman Catholics of this country. There was not the smallest wish to bring their endowments under the operation of the Superstitious Uses Act, but they were resolved to do all in their power to put an end to those continuance bills.—Mr. O'BRIEN made a few remarks, and, upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 70 to 47, and the House then went into committee on the bill. Upon the report the bill was read a third time and passed.

DIVORCE COURT.

The House having gone into committee on the Divorce Court Bill, a discussion arose on the clause allowing the court, at the discretion of the court, to sit with closed doors.—It was contended by Mr. JAMES, Mr. AYTON, Mr. H. BERKELEY, and other hon. members, that the principle was un-English, that all our courts were open to the public, and if the principle were once admitted in one court it would be made a precedent for extending it to the other courts of judicature.—The ATTORNEY GENERAL said the clause had been introduced on the recommendation of the learned judge of the court, its object being the preservation of public morality. The hon. and learned gentleman, however, finding himself utterly unsupported, gave up the clause, which was accordingly struck out of the bill. A clause was added empowering the court to make orders with reference to the application of property under ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlements, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sale of Gas Bill was likewise read a third time and passed.

The House was counted out at half-past seven o'clock.

THE STRIKES.

On Saturday, at three o'clock, the operatives of the building trades engaged at most of the large establishments in, and immediately around the metropolis, ceased work, but it would appear that out of the 225 building firms which constitute the central association, there are several where the men are not locked out, and where they continue to work without any document.

We think it is apparent, from what transpired during the interview of the deputation from the Central Association of Master Builders with the Home Secretary, that there is a disposition on the part of the masters to enter into an arrangement, and it will depend upon the conduct of the operatives to strengthen this disposition. Mr. Alderman Cubitt intimated that if there was a definite expression of public feeling on behalf of the men, the masters would concede the point. The builders, he said, would incur a heavy responsibility if they conceded the tenth hour of labour, and also if they persisted in keeping the men out of work; unfortunately, it is difficult to accurately ascertain to which side public opinion preponderantly inclines.

Among the gentlemen who have offered themselves as mediators is Mr. Marsh Nelson, an architect, who has gone into the whole case with much care and studied it with great minuteness, and, as he has been in pretty constant communication with the Conference of the United Trades it may be supposed that his views, if not exactly coincident with those of the men, are at least not antagonistic to them. He puts forth as the bases of an arrangement two general propositions—1. The withdrawal of the declaration; and, 2. The payment by the hour at the rate of 6s. per day of 10 hours for the skilled labourer, leaving it to the men to work what hours they please. These bases agreed upon, he proposes a conference between the heads of the two associations, to be presided over by an impartial chairman.

There appears to be some hope that a compromise may be made in reference to the hours of labour—the point upon which the dispute originally turned; so that the declaration upon which the masters insist will, in all probability, after a day or two, be the only question at issue between the parties.

Some of the principal yards were partially opened for work on Thursday morning, men not belonging to the union, and who are ready to make any declaration, having come up from the country, anxious to obtain work.

On Thursday morning an address, being circulated by Messrs. Trollope, Peto and Betts, Cubitt,

Seth Smith, Wagstaffe, Kirk and Parry, Lawrence, and others, was read at a meeting of the Executive Trades' Committee, at the Pavior's Arms, Johnson-street. The meeting received with strong expressions of indignation the attacks which the masters have made upon the unions, and which they (the men) have pledged themselves to maintain in their efficiency.

At the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Hackney Union on Wednesday the chairman stated that many of the metropolitan parochial boards had determined upon withholding relief from the families of the men on strike, except on condition of their becoming inmates of the workhouse, and being employed in breaking stones.

The movement on behalf of the reduction of the hours of labour without a corresponding decrease of wages, has commenced in Bristol, the stone-masons having struck for the nine hours' movement. Their employers, however, seem quite indisposed to give way.

THE BIRMINGHAM GUN TRADE.

The strike of the gun-makers still continues the men being resolved to obtain their price for the constabulary gun, which led to the difficulty. One master offered to give the prices demanded, except for that particular class of gun; but the men firmly refused it, and decided to remain out till the full prices were given for all guns. They have had several meetings during the last fortnight, but they have only led to a more determined resolve to continue the strike till they gain the higher rates demanded.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A sudden order has been received at Chatham garrison, directing that the 27th company of Royal Engineers, which was to have embarked for the Mauritius, was to proceed, instead, to Woolwich, for the purpose of being employed on the factory which is being erected for making Sir W. Armstrong's guns, the men engaged on which have struck and refused to work.

An account has reached us (*Dublin Evening News*) that the Himalaya, which left Kingstown on Saturday, having on board the 16th Regiment, for Portsmouth, whence they were to have proceeded to the camp at Aldershot, has gone on shore, it is thought on the Arklow Bank.

Although the French have been the first to use rifled cannon in the field, the plan is patented in England, and was offered to the British Government as far back as 1855 by Lieutenant Engestrom, of the Swedish navy. A similar invention, by Colonel Cavalli, of the Piedmontese service, was also offered to our Government not less than three or four years ago. His invention was referred to Woolwich, backwards and forwards, till lost sight of. But for our dilatory mode of proceeding in such matters, our artillery might long since have been provided with rifled guns. The French are now making their cast-iron 30-pounders strong enough to throw a rifle shell weighing 60 lb., on a plan originally devised by Captain Blakely, of the Royal Artillery. The Commission d'Artillerie last year made experiments with a 30-pounder on this plan, and found its endurance and safety to be increased threefold without increase of weight. The steel-cased floating batteries, conveyed over land in pieces to the Lago di Garda, are constructed on a plan suggested in England.

On the 23rd ult. the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral, reviewed a fleet of twenty-one vessels, all propelled by steam, and the greater part screws. The following is a list of the ships:—Line of battle: Constantin, Viborg, Prokhor, Sinope, Orel, Césarévitch, Volia. Frigates, &c.: Generale-Admirale, Ilya Morometz, Svetlana, Khrabryi, Grosiachtchi, Calvala, Posadnik, Kamtchatka, Olaf, Rasboinik, Nefednik, Petersburg, Fontanka, Standarte. In addition to these was a numerous flotilla of gunboats, nearly the whole of which are screws. This, we must recollect, is but the advanced guard of the projected Russian navy. Since the close of the Crimean war the attention of the Grand Duke Constantine has been applied to the development of the navy. It is to his influence that Russia owes the Mediterranean port lately ceded by Sardinia; the fleet is consequently no longer confined to the Baltic, where naval manœuvres were impossible during eight months of the year, and where summer sailors only could be reared. Steam vessels have been constructed on the best models and at great expense, both in England and America. During the war but one screw frigate, the Palkane, remained motionless behind the batteries of Cronstadt, hopelessly repelling the magnificent steam fleet of Great Britain. But if during the next twenty years Russia makes such progress as she has acquired since the peace she will be almost as formidable with her naval as she has long been with her military power.

On the subject of manning the navy the following

extract from a Calcutta letter deserves attention:—
"There is nothing doing here. As for sailors, they are going about the streets in hundreds, actually starving, and getting themselves into gaol for the sake of some rice and water. They have been discharged from the Naval Brigade, and cannot obtain employment."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The London Rifle Brigade is rapidly enrolling members. To its funds the Worshipful Company of Salters have transmitted 20*l*. Messrs. Glyn, Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co., Messrs. Herries & Co., and the Recorder of London are among the recent contributors.

The Freemasons' Lodge at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, have formed a rifle company of sixty men, armed and equipped at their own expense, who have already attained efficiency in drill, and as marksmen.

The Tynemouth Volunteer Artillery Corps has been recognised by the Government, and will be immediately enrolled. They will be trained to work the large guns at Tynemouth and Clifford's Fort, which comprise the defences of the Tyne. The Northumberland Artillery Militia are now stationed at Tynemouth garrison, and the whole of the defences of the south-eastern coast of that country are now intrusted to Northumberland men.

IRELAND.

About half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday morning an explosion of gunpowder occurred at the Ballincolig Powder-mills, which was attended with the death of five workmen. As to the dusting-house or refining-house at which the catastrophe occurred, not so much as a stone of it remains, even from the foundation; for the very ground on which it stood has been blown up and rooted away as if a mine had exploded beneath it. On the other side of the river, by the roadside, are four or five small slated houses; the roofs of these were shattered and knocked away by the mass of stone from the exploded refining-house. One workman is missing, but the five are probably the only sufferers.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* says that the judgeship vacant by the death of the Hon. Patrick Plunkett has been conferred upon Mr. David Lynch, Q.C. The appointment is likely to be popular. Mr. Lynch is a Roman catholic, but has never taken a prominent part in politics.

LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

At the Liverpool Court of Passage, on Saturday, a commercial traveller, named Robert Simpson, recovered £150 damages from the London and North Western Railway Company, he having been run over in Liverpool by one of the Company's parcel vans. He had been confined to his bed for thirteen weeks, and received various permanent injuries.

The neighbourhood of Leeds witnessed a cold-blooded murder on Saturday. An old man, named Mr. Richard Broughton, on his way to town for the purpose of transacting some business, was attacked by two ruffians armed with bludgeons, and so beaten that he died next day. The murderers are not in custody, but a reward is offered for their apprehension.

The man Riley, who had been found guilty of the murder of his wife at Hull, was hung at York on Saturday, in the presence of 7,000 or 8,000 spectators.

In the case of Worsey, also found guilty of murdering his wife at the Staffordshire Assizes, we learn that sentence has been commuted. He was recommended to mercy by the jury who tried him. John Benjamin Haynes, who was left for execution at Winchester, and respited last week, has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. The report of the medical inspector as to his state of mind, and the absence of motive or premeditation, decided the Secretary of State in considering him a fit subject for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

In the Oxford circuit Matthew Francis, a tailor and hawker, has been tried for the murder of his wife, Sarah Francis, at Newport. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentence of death was passed upon him. During this trial the Court was densely crowded, and among the crowd, as is too common on such occasions, there were a great many ladies, many of them very young. Notwithstanding the harrowing nature of the scene, which sometimes shook the nerves even of strong-minded men, these ladies kept their places till the last, and only left the court when the distressing scene was over.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, Mr. G. W. Jones, of Finch-lane, Hammersmith, has been appointed trade liquidator under the order lately granted for winding up the affairs of the Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Company.

Another domestic murder has just been com-

mitted by a man called Joseph Castle, who, on Tuesday, had gone to Luton, to the house of his mother-in-law, for the purpose of inducing his wife to return to her home, which she had been obliged to leave on account of his ill treatment. Yielding to his entreaties, the unfortunate woman accompanied him, when it would appear the man must have attacked her with a knife, as she was found in a field with her throat cut, and her hands dreadfully lacerated, showing the deadly struggle she had maintained with the assassin. Castle was soon after apprehended.

An English sailor, named Gallagher, serving on board an American ship in Rouen harbour, was tried there on Monday for stabbing a messmate named Hayter, who was killed on the spot. The jury found him guilty, with extenuating circumstances; sentence, eight years' hard labour.

A person named Hebb, described as a commercial traveller, was charged at the Mansion House with forging a transfer of 500*l*. Three Per Cent. Consols, and committed for trial. The prisoner was apprehended at Birmingham the same morning.

At Warwick, one Bateman, a surveyor, sued Mr. Edwards-Wood for 90*l*. under peculiar circumstances. Bateman's suit was conducted by Mr. Wallington, one of the most respectable lawyers in the county. Fearing that the money was in jeopardy, Wallington arrested Wood (who is said to be a man of wealth and position) but offered to let him go and take his cheque for the debt if he will pay 10*l*. extra for expenses. This was refused, and the debtor locked up; it should be mentioned that money had been transmitted by Wood in payment of the debt, but, by the carelessness of his agent, it had not reached Wallington's hands. It was alleged that in insisting upon the payment of the 10*l*. Mr. Wallington had been guilty of extortion. On the trial at the last assizes some months ago, in which Mr. Edwards-Wood sued his attorneys for neglect in not paying Bateman, Lord Campbell, who tried the cause, at once denounced this seeming attempt to extort money, saying:—"I must say Mr. Edwards-Wood has acted with perfect propriety in all he did, and I think Mr. Wallington has disgraced himself and his profession. It is most disgraceful conduct." Mr. Edwards-Wood did not fail to take advantage of the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice. He published a pamphlet, with an account of the proceedings, and "disclosing," as its title alleged, "the disgraceful arrest of the plaintiff (Edwards-Wood); the judge's flagellation of R. A. Wallington, solicitor; and other flagrant particulars." Mr. Wallington thereupon brought an action against Mr. Edwards-Wood for a libel. This was tried the other day, at Warwick, Chief Justice Erle presiding. After two days' investigation the jury came to the conclusions that the allegations of Wood were malicious libels, and that Wallington, in sending Wood to prison, had been actuated by no vindictive motives. Chief Justice Erle declared that had he been in Mr. Wallington's position he would have followed precisely the same course. The result is that Mr. Edwards-Wood has been condemned to pay 750*l*. by way of damages.

The trial of Dr. Smethurst, for the murder of Isabella Bankes, at Richmond, will be resumed on Monday next. During the interval which has elapsed since the last trial the solicitors for the prisoner have been untiring in their exertions to get up medical evidence in opposition to that of Dr. Taylor, and they express themselves confident that they shall be able to demonstrate the fallacy of Dr. Taylor's theory on which Dr. Smethurst was committed.

Another man, Henry Williams, or Hudson, has been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the late daring robbery and attempted murder in Shoe-lane. The prisoner underwent a preliminary examination before Sir R. Carden, at the Guildhall, when it was stated that a quantity of plated goods, supposed to be the proceeds of a robbery, was found at the house where he was taken.

Joseph Warmington, a journeyman bootmaker, was examined on his own confession, at Guildhall, relative to having absconded with a cheque and bank-notes to the value of £70, the property of his master, Mr. Lloyd, of Newgate-street. The prisoner was committed for trial.

A shocking murder and suicide took place on Tuesday, near Huddersfield. A poor girl, from dread of the bitter pangs of poverty, killed her illegitimate child and herself.

M. de Montmusard, a French gentleman residing at Sheffield, has committed suicide. He was in very comfortable circumstances, but he had been labouring under mental depression, caused by real or imaginary calamities. He destroyed himself with a razor.

A sad occurrence took place in the Channel, off the North Foreland, on Sunday morning. The steam packet *Odin* and the collier brig *Robert Garden* came into collision during a fog, when the collier

was cut in two, sinking immediately, and carrying to the bottom with her four out of the nine persons on board.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the younger members of the royal family, intend to remain at Osborne until Monday, the 29th, when they go to Balmoral, to pass three weeks or a month in the Highlands. The Grand Duke Constantine who is over here inspecting our arsenals and our navy without sailors, has been exchanging visits with the Prince Consort, and has been invited to dine at Osborne. Among other visitors, we note little Toussoun Pacha, who has been taken to pay his respects to her Majesty by Sir Moses Montefiore; the Earls of Granville and Clarendon, Sir George Lewis and some German serene highnesses. The Queen and the Prince Consort embarked yesterday evening on board the *Victoria* and Albert royal yacht for an excursion for a few days at sea. In all probability her Majesty will, during the cruise, visit the Channel Islands.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The Huddersfield Committee have decided that Mr. E. A. Leatham was duly elected member for that borough. At the same time, the Committee mention the names of individuals who were bribed to vote for Mr. Leatham, but they acquit the hon. member of having any knowledge of such transactions. When the Beverley Committee met it was announced that the petition of Mr. Auchmuty Glover was withdrawn, but evidence was gone into in support of another petition. The Preston Committee decided that Mr. Grenfell had been duly elected. Dr. Michell, the member for Bodmin, has obtained the Chiltern Hundreds, and a new writ has been moved for to supply the vacancy.

In the Pontefract compromise case, the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Spencer Walpole, were to agree to their report yesterday. They have examined Mr. Childers and Mr. Overend, the two gentlemen who contested the seat, and their agents. Enough has been revealed to show that the head agents of the Liberal and Conservative parties in London are in the habit of making a complete traffic of the seats of members of Parliament. A commission under the great seal will be issued to inquire, under the Corrupt Practices Act, into the late election for Wakefield.

MERCANTILE MARINE ASSOCIATION.—A numerously-attended meeting of the Association took place on Thursday, at which it was resolved to persevere in the attempt now being made to obtain an Act of Incorporation.

DIMINUTION OF RAIN.—"The annual rainfall is diminishing, and it is stated that the deficiency in the last five years is equal to the average fall of one year—viz., 25 inches.—*Quarterly Report of Registrar-General.*—"From a careful examination of the fall of rain from the year 1815, it would seem that the annual fall is becoming smaller, and that there is but little probability that this large deficiency will be made up by excesses in future years.—*Mr. Glaisher's Report on the Weather in the above Report.*"

BOARD OF TRADE.—The Vice-Presidency of the Board, vacated by Mr. James Wilson, has been offered to Mr. More O'Ferrall, but we understand that the right honourable gentleman has declined the offer.—*Globe.*

PUBLIC HEALTH.—We have the satisfaction to find that the return of the Registrar General for last week exhibits a further reduction in the mortality of the metropolis, the deaths being 1,337, while in the two previous weeks they were 1,605 and 1,419. There was a corresponding decrease of deaths from diarrhoea. The births registered last week were 1,718.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—This body has terminated its meeting at Carlisle. The papers read included one by Mr. Cory on the churches of Cumberland, a lecture by Mr. Newton on the discoveries at Boudron, a paper by Mr. Hugh McKillop on ancient remains, &c., discovered in the sewers of Carlisle, one on Holme Cultran Abbey, by Rev. J. Simpson, and several others. Excursions were made to Aydon Castle, near Corbridge, to Corby Castle, the seat of Mr. P. H. Howard, who entertained the company with "signal grace and a hearty spirit," and to Brougham-hall, near Penrith.

THE ADVERTISING COLUMN NUISANCE.—Mr. Cowper's bill to put down these nuisances has been printed. Clause one is in these words:—"No advertisement, placard, or notice shall be affixed to or exhibited on any post, column, or lamp in any highway, or on any other erection whatever in the crossing of any carriage-way in the metropolitan police district; and any person affixing or exhibiting any such advertisement, placard, or notice, contrary to this provision, shall be liable to a penalty of no more than 40 shillings; and all the provisions of

the said act shall extend and apply to the person so offending." There is a saving clause as to notices by Government and on private property.

THE SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARKS.—Those of our readers who approve of this innocent recreation for the people will be pleased to learn that the deputations to the Chief Commissioner of Works, on Friday last, to stop them was unsuccessful. The bands played as usual on Sunday. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the receipts from the sale of programmes amounted to within a few shillings of the expenses.

THE NEW LORD.—When railways were in their infancy it was supposed that they would injure the estates through which or near which they ran, and Mr. Labouchere's father received the compensation of £30,000 for an imaginary detriment to his property of this sort. After his death, his son, finding that there was no injury to the estate from the vicinity of the railway, but the contrary, refunded the £30,000. For Mr. Labouchere this was no act of virtue. He was as incapable of retaining what he had no claim to in strict honour as of changing his nature. With his fine fortune he could afford to be scrupulous, we may be told; but what a noble use of a fine fortune it is to be so scrupulous and others were not so.—*Examiner*.

THE NEXT LORD MAYOR.—The Home Secretary having withdrawn his bill for the reform of the corporation of the City of London, the election of the Lord Mayor will take place in accordance with ancient custom. This year Alderman Carter and Alderman Cubitt are the two seniors below the chair, and if the livery return them the Court of Aldermen will doubtless select Alderman Carter, who stands first; but, if the livery take the same course this year, which they adopted last, and pass over Alderman Carter, they will return Alderman Cubitt and Alderman Sir Henry Muggersidge, in which case Alderman Cubitt, M.P., will be Lord Mayor of London for the next year.

LEGAL.—The Recorderships of Walsall, Newark, Lincoln, and Northampton having become vacant by the death of Mr. Serjeant Clarke, the following appointments have been made:—Mr. W. J. Neale to be Recorder of Walsall; Mr. Fitzjames Stephen to be Recorder of Newark; Hon. G. C. Vernon to be Recorder of Lincoln; Mr. J. Hibbert Brewer to be Recorder of Northampton.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The completion of this magnificent vessel was formally celebrated on Monday, at a banquet on board the ship, which was honoured by the presence of many of the members of both Houses and some of the most distinguished engineers and scientific men in the kingdom, though we regret to say that Mr. Brunel was prevented, from illness, from being present. The deck has been planed and scrubbed to man-of-war whiteness, and not even a stray rope's end breaks the wonderful effect produced by its immense expanse. Her fleet of boats hang at the davits, ten on each side. The whole vessel has been painted, the saloons are finished, the cabins decorated, and even furnished. The masts are fixed and rigged with the exception of the yards, which will be sent up in a day or two. On deck are four small steam winches or engines, each of which works a pair of cranes on both sides of the vessel. With these four double cranes alone 5,000 tons of coals can be hoisted into the vessel in twenty-four hours. The chief saloons—all save one—have only been fitted to a certain extent in a temporary manner. The fittings are exceedingly handsome and substantial, but the decorations of the huge iron walls and girders have been reserved until after her first trip, and now are only painted of a plain white. The absence of elaborate decoration in them, however, is amply compensated in the chief saloon, which has been finished to show the superb style in which the whole will be decorated when the Great Eastern begins running to the East. All the berths are very roomy as cabins go—very lofty, well lit, and those on the outer sides exceedingly well ventilated. On the lower deck the berths are even larger, loftier, and more commodious than those in the upper. Both the berths and saloons here are, in fact, almost unnecessarily high, having very nearly fifteen feet in the clear. The kitchens, pantries, and sculleries are all on the same extensive scale. The ice-house holds upwards of 100 tons of ice, and the lofty wine vaults already contain wine enough form a good freight for an Oporto trader. The great feature of the day was the trial of both screw and paddle engines for the first time. The paddle engines work up to an indicated power of 3,000 horses of 33,000 lbs. when working 11 strokes per minute with steam in the boiler at 15 lbs., the expansion valve cutting off at one-third of the stroke.

The screw engines are constructed on the same improved principles. They have four cylinders of 84 inches diameter and 4 feet stroke. The cylinders are capable of being worked together or separately.

When working 45 strokes a minute, with steam on at 15 lb. and cutting off at one-third of the stroke, these engines give an indicated power of 4,400 horses, but at 55 strokes a minute, steam on at 25 lb., and cutting off at one-quarter of the stroke, the power will reach to 6,500 horses. Thus the united efforts of both screw and paddle engines will drive the immense vessel through the water with a power of no less than 12,000 horses. What fleet could stand in the way of such a mass, weighing some 30,000 tons, and driven through the water by 12,000-horse power at the rate of 22 or 23 miles an hour?

Steam was got up in the paddle engines at half-past 1. At that time all the visitors were on board, and the engine-room and hatches, in spite of the heat, were crowded with eager lookers-on. The engines worked with marvellous ease and freedom; there was no noise, no sign of hot bearings, and the result was considered by all the engineers on board to be satisfactory in the very highest degree, and far beyond what could have been expected. When the engines had been tested to the utmost to which they could be tried with a vessel at her moorings, all the visitors adjourned to the saloons, where a collation had been laid out. The speech of the day was made by Lord Stanley, who said of the ship, "You know that she is calculated to carry a population of not much less than 10,000, including her crew,—a population so large that I almost wonder the company have not applied to the House of Commons to have the Great Eastern included in the new Reform Bill, in the list of Parliamentary boroughs for the new schedule."

It is officially announced that "the Great Eastern will leave this country for Portland, United States, early in the ensuing month, after having made a short trial trip." The English port of departure does not seem to have been yet determined upon. More money is wanted: a special meeting of the shareholders is called for the 30th inst. to authorise the issue of the 30,000 shares held in reserve, and to consider the propriety of insuring the ship.

Foreign News.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

On Monday and Tuesday the first sittings of the Conference took place. The Plenipotentiaries are:—For France—Baron de Bourqueney and the Marquis de Banneville. For Austria—Count de Colloredo and Baron de Meysenbug. For Sardinia—The Chevalier Desambrois. Diplomatic banquets are the order of the day; but as yet no business appears to have been transacted except that it is asserted that the conference has prolonged the armistice indefinitely.

PARMA—ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Count Reiset has been sent from Paris to try to persuade the people of Central Italy to submit to their fate. In the meantime a French division, 10,000 men strong, has occupied Piacenza. A letter from Parma says:—"I have no doubt we shall have one-half of that force here in a very few days. With 5,000 French bayonets to back her, the Duchess will not hesitate to come forth with a proclamation, appealing to popular suffrage; but I can tell you in sober truth, that in a public *café*, called the *Caffè Violi*, a list is now open, the subscribers of which bind themselves 'to shoot or stab' any person who ventures to propose, or in any manner to abet and promote, the Duchess's restoration. Reiset has arrived at Parma, and had a long interview with Count Pallieri, the Sardinian Governor, assumed a very decided attitude, and gave him "a bit of his mind" in as clear a manner as the envoy could desire. Ten thousand bills at least were stuck up at every corner of the streets, bearing the inscription, "*Viva Vittorio Emanuele, nostro Re*."

On the 8th inst., King Victor Emmanuel having withdrawn the mandate given to the Sardinian authorities at Parma, the Piedmontese governor informed the municipality that he was about to leave. On his departure, the governor announced that he should transfer the sovereign powers to his secretary-general, M. Manfredi, of Piacenza, to govern in the name of the people. This measure produced a bad effect on the public mind, and accordingly the next news, dated the following day, was that the Piedmontese had been driven from the city. The red republic had been proclaimed. Property holders and the friends of order were taking flight.

NAPOLÉONIC INTRIGUES IN TUSCANY.

An official message, dated Florence, the 9th, states that the elections were concluded with perfect order, and a large number of voters attended to give their suffrages. The elected belong to all classes of the country. The assembly was convoked for Thursday, and the inhabitants were full of confidence.

An intrigue, which deserves notice, is on foot for bringing forward Prince Napoleon for Tuscany, rather than that province should be annexed to Sardinia. A letter circulated by Government journals in France says that "everybody in Florence speaks of Prince Napoleon as their future sovereign, and that people chalk on the walls 'Vive Napoleon (Jerome), King of Etruria.'"

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, positively states that "The people of those States think, almost to a man, that they have nothing better to do than to proclaim Prince Napoleon their king. You may be certain of what I am now stating, for all the information I have received from Modena, Reggio, and Florence leads me to believe that such will be the final result. All the exertions of Cavalier Farini, and of the Tuscan provincial *giunta*, are directed to insure the election of the Prince, who, they hope, will be allowed to accept the crown of the renewed kingdom of Etruria. With such a solution they will avert all dangers of Austrian restoration, and ensure to themselves the support of France. In this fact lies, perhaps, the secret of the Villafranca convention, for it appears now that the long stay made at Florence by Prince Napoleon had no other object than that which I have mentioned. Canrobert's *corps d'armée* is on the eve of marching on Central Italy. It will be received with enthusiasm. If I am rightly informed, the marshal will be met there with the cry of "Long live the Emperor! long live Prince Napoleon, our King!" How can he oppose such manifestations, inspired by such devotion to the Imperial house he serves? The appearance of French troops in those provinces will, of course, ensure the election of the Prince, which is only opposed by a few republicans and by the small party of the former Austrian rulers."

The French troops have suspended their departure from Italy.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

A VERY significant fact is the appearance in the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays* of another article by M. Granier de Cassagnac, which, like the former one about the "ingratitude" of Italy, was beyond all doubt dictated at St. Cloud. The present manifesto, headed in very large type, "The Fortifications of Antwerp," is intended to propagate the notion that the King of the Belgians in proposing to his Parliament a vote for strengthening the defences of his great commercial port on the Scheldt is a mere tool in the hands of England, who, looking forward to a war with France, wishes to provide herself with an entrenched camp in Belgium. The project of fortifying Antwerp, he says, is brought on the *tapis* every year on the return of King Leopold from England, and always causes surprise in the minds of sensible men. Why Belgium, declared a neutral power by the treaties which constituted her, should consent to incur a considerable expense for works of protection of no utility to herself, has always been an enigma, the writer declares, to persons who only regard the surface of things.

The *Presse* says, in allusion to this article, "We shall shortly have to notice the effect which this article cannot fail to produce on England and Belgium."

No comment is necessary upon such a production as this; but it cannot be forgotten that in this case Granier de Cassagnac and Louis Napoleon are identical. The former no more dare to pen such an article without the sanction of the latter, that he dare to say a word against any Government proposal in his capacity of a representative of the people.

THE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION

THE solemn entrance of the portion of the army withdrawn from Italy will take place to-morrow. From St. Maur they will march down to the Faubourg St. Antoine, and along the boulevards from the Bastille to the Rue de la Paix. The Emperor will await them at the Hotel de l'Etat Major, on the Place Vendôme, from the balcony of which building he will witness the march past. From the Barrière du Trône to the Tuilleries the streets and boulevards will be lined by the Army of Paris and the National Guard. There are to be triumphal arches, trophies, decorations of all kinds, and a magnificent illumination at night, the theatres and public buildings are to be dressed out, and the Place Vendôme will be converted into an amphitheatre, the circular rows of benches being already in progress of erection, for the accommodation of the Senate, Legislative Corps, Council of State, &c. The papers predict that the festival will be unprecedented for brilliancy in the annals of military triumphal celebrations. The theatres are getting up pieces relating to the exploits of the returning army, and various *fêtes* will, it is said, be organised to welcome and entertain the troops.

among others, a magnificent *fête de nuit*, on the 16th, at the Pré Catalan, to which all the officers and deputations of non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to be invited, and which is to surpass all previous spectacles given at that popular and beautiful garden.

Another account says that the Emperor has altered his mind, and will lead the army into Paris. The following, according to the *Patrie*, is the order in which the troops of the army of Italy will march, on the 14th, in procession:—

1. The soldiers bearing the Austrian flags taken on the fields of battle.
2. The Emperor and his staff.
3. The Imperial Guard, having Marshal Regnaud de Saint-Jean-d'Angely at its head.
4. The 1st Army Corps, having Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers at its head.
5. The 2nd Army Corps, having Marshal Mac Mahon, Duke of Magenta, at its head.
6. The 3rd Army Corps, having Marshal Canrobert at its head.
7. The 4th Army Corps, having Marshal Niel at its head.

Lastly, the march will be closed by the Austrian guns. The wounded will be at the head of the regiments to which they belong.

THE VILLA FRANCA PRELIMINARIES.

A letter from Frankfort says:—On the 4th of July the proposal of a basis of mediation was communicated to Lord John Russell by the Count de Persigny. Lord John refused to recommend the project, but agreed to communicate it to Austria, simply and without comment. On the 7th the French Minister in Berlin applied to Baron von Schleinitz to propose an armistice, at the same time proposing terms on which mediation might be entered upon. These terms contained four points (not seven), and were identical with those afterwards agreed to by the Emperor of Austria, with the exception of one. Baron von Schleinitz took time to consider the propriety of proposing an armistice. Between the 7th and 8th the armistice was agreed to by the principals without intervention, and on the 8th the news was communicated to Baron von Schleinitz by the French Minister in Berlin. It took him of course by surprise, and he instructed the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires in Paris to express to Count Walewski his astonishment at the answer of Prussia on the subject of the armistice not having been waited for. Both propositions were thus originally French. At Villafraña the Emperor Napoleon showed Francis Joseph the project of seven points, giving him to understand that the neutrals were not averse from adopting it. Then he at once brought forward the four points proposed, and rejected on the 7th at Berlin. They were—1. Cession of Lombardy; 2. Erection of Venetia into a Duchy; 3. Confederation of Italian States; 4. Restoration of the banished Dukes and an amnesty. On the second point the Emperor Napoleon yielded to the reasoning of the Emperor of Austria, that he could not be expected to resign what he still held possession of. This statement you may depend upon being in every point correct.

AUSTRIAN REFORM.—There is some hope that political reforms are really thought of in Austria. As, however, it is necessary first to hear the wishes of the people, it has been resolved to convoke the old provincial diets. That of Tyrol is now sitting.

PAPAL STATES.—Advices received from Bologna state that a decree of the government has convoked an assembly to be elected by the inhabitants, in order to express the wishes of the population. Several agents of Mazzini had been arrested and expelled.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—A telegram dated Wednesday, says that the symptoms of congestion of blood to the head have increased and, according to the latest bulletin, have given cause to the most serious apprehensions.

PRUSSIA AND JAPAN.—Prussia is about to send some vessels of war to Japan to open commercial communications with that country. The frigate *Thetis* and the corvette *Arcona* have been selected for the purpose. They will leave towards the end of the month, and remain absent for three years. A councillor of the Prussian Legation will accompany the expedition, to carry on negotiations with the Japanese Government.

CUBA: SPANISH PRECAUTIONS.—The Madrid journals of the 6th state that the Government has resolved to increase the fortifications of the island of Cuba, in order to protect it against an attack of filibusters. They contain no other news.

THE LESSEPS'S SCHEME.—According to an agreement effected between M. de Lesseps and the Viceroy, the rights and property of the Suez

Canal Company, should the same be wound up, are to be transferred to the Viceroy, who would then undertake to repay the shareholders in full.

UNITED STATES POLICY IN MEXICO.

The news from Mexico is that Mr. Lane adheres to the Juarez Government, and has made a treaty with it, which has been transmitted to Washington for approval. It does not contain any provision for annexation of territory. But the Americans gain large concessions by this treaty—the right of way both north and south, the right of protecting those ways, and a general oversight over the Mexican Government; and should this treaty be ratified, it can hardly be doubted that the influence of the United States in Mexico would overtop every other influence. The course that the British Government will pursue is watched with some solicitude.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* gives the following heads of the treaty.

"1. Right of way across the Northern States between the Rio Grande and ports in the Gulf of California, with guarantees for their protection and safety.

"2. Right of way and valuable privileges of transit secured to the American Company holding the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

"3. The privilege of erecting and maintaining warehouses at the termini of the several transit routes.

"4. The right of transporting troops and munitions of war over such routes, and to send troops to protect them, in default of Mexico fulfilling that duty.

"5. Free entry and transit of goods belonging or consigned to American citizens in Arizona through the ports of the Gulf of California and across Sonora.

"6. Entire and unquestionable freedom of religious worship throughout the Republic.

"7. A clause indicating the willingness of the Mexican Government to accept a modified form of protection at the hands of the United States, in other words, to solemnise another treaty in form, and one of alliance, offensive and defensive, but in substance creating a protectorate, whenever the United States shall signify her willingness to enter into such engagements."

ANOTHER AMERICAN STREET MURDER.—At New York, on the 23rd of July, a merchant from Mobile, Alabama, named Robert C. McDonald, having cause to doubt the fidelity of his mistress, Virginia Stewart, determined on killing her out of revenge. He quarrelled with her in the street, and shot her through the head as she was attempting to seek refuge in the Brandreth House. The murderer then made an effort to kill himself with the pistol, a Colt's revolver, but was arrested and restrained by several citizens before he had time to accomplish his object. The injured woman was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where the doctor in attendance pronounced the wound a mortal one, and gave it as his opinion that she could not live many hours. The prisoner was taken to the station house, where he made a full confession of his guilt, and regretted nothing save the fact of his being prevented from committing suicide, as he intended. McDonald is about thirty years of age, and is a native of Georgia.

THE VENEZUELAN "DIFFICULTY."—General Paez, who returned to Venezuela some six or eight months since with such splendid military ovations, both from those who sped the parting guest and those who received him, has returned to New York, having left his native country in a state of hopeless anarchy. The war of races has begun—the black man against the white, and the white man, thus far, has the worst of it. This change of policy may complicate matters between Venezuela and the United States.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.—The news from Cochin China is very unfavourable to the French, who appear to have suffered very severely from climate, and were much in want of reinforcements. The Amahese appear to have behaved with considerable courage and skill, and they had even attacked the French intrenchments, and killed fifty men and one officer before they were repulsed. The latest accounts, however, state they were desirous of treating for peace, and we doubt if the French, weakened as they are, would reject a good opportunity of retiring with honour and advantage.

HARMONIOUS EVIDENCE.—A Paris journal, speaking of the talk of the returned soldiers, says, amusingly enough, that their accounts concerning the campaign must be true, because they all exactly agree with each other; and the sum and substance of these reports are that the arm carried by each corps is the most useful arm in the world, and that the chiefs of each were the best and bravest in the army.

THE TREATIES WITH CHINA.

THE overland mail brings intelligence from Hong Kong of the date of June 22. By advices from Shanghai to the 14th inst. we learn that Admiral Hope left that port, in the gunboat *Lee*, on the 11th, bound to New Chwang, the newly opened port in the Gulf of Shantung, and thence to the Peiho, whither his Excellency, on the 9th, despatched the steam sloop *Fury* and Cruiser, transport *Hesper*, despatch boats *Cormorant* and *Nimrod*, gunboats *Starling*, *Forester*, and *Kestrel*, followed on the 10th by the steam-frigate *Highflyer*, and gunboats, *Janus*, *Banterer*, and *Haughty*. With the *Lee*, the *Cheapeake* and *Opossum* also left for the Gulf of Pecheli, the *Assistance*, with the marines, starting on the 10th. The British, French, and American ministers were all at Shanghai when the mail left. The *China Mail* says that it is now not improbable that obstacles may be thrown in the way of their advance. The Chinese Imperial Commissioners who were at Shanghai, tried very hard to detain the British and French Plenipotentiaries, pretending that they alone were entrusted with the exchange of the ratified treaties, and that they wanted to be at the capital for about two months. However, two rather severe communications addressed to them by the Hon. Mr. Bruce and M. de Bourboulon, succeeded in changing the opinions of Kwei-liang and his associate. The last despatch which that Prime Minister addressed to the representatives of Great Britain and France seemed to indicate that the way to Peking is quite open to the British, French, and American Plenipotentiaries; and the Imperial Commissioners left for Peking on the 13th. In Hong Kong or Canton no political events of any importance have taken place. Shamen has been selected as the site of the new foreign settlement at Canton. The necessary space is to be filled in by the Chinese Government, and we believe the cost will be deducted from the indemnity.

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

PIPE HOLDERS.—At Alma when the men under the then Colonel Beuret were lying on the ground to avoid the storm of grape and canister, before charging up the hill, every now and then a curious fellow would lift up his head, to see how matters looked, when the colonel would roar out, with a good oath, "Keep your pipe-holders down, men, can't you." Calling a man's head a pipe-holder reminds one of Brindley's famous reply to the question of a member of a committee of the House of Commons as to the object of rivers: "Why! to feed canals to be sure."

THE LAST PARIS PLOT.—A French correspondent says:—"A conspiracy of whistles is said to have caused the abandonment of the Emperor's intention of meeting the troops at the Bastille. A plot to hiss the Emperor as he rode past by means of penny whistles was organised by the Faubourg St. Antoine. The immense quantity of the horrible instruments sold during eight-and-forty hours excited suspicion—everything does so in these days of universal festivity and national rejoicing in Paris. This sudden love of harmonious strains was thought to look queer; and so, on examination, the cause was found, and many of the merry wags sent to pay for their whistle in prison. 'This comes of this rage for luxury,' growled an incorrigible old *rouge* to whom I was mentioning the circumstance this morning. 'In my day a door-key would have done the business quite as well, and would not have been found out.' 'Ah, but friend, there is but one door-key in the family, and there may be many whistlers.' The incorrigible old *rouge* pinched up his mouth, scratched his head, whistled without penny instrument or door-key either, and went on his way."

AFRICAN CRICKET.—While some members of the Cape Coast Cricket Club was practising on the parade ground, Otoo, King of Abrah, happened to pass by, accompanied by a numerous train of followers. One of the cricketers invited the king to come and look on at the game. He did so, and was much pleased. Presently he was persuaded to take a bat and try his hand, and when the ball was sent at his wicket he hit a tremendous blow at it, which, however, missed the ball and struck one of his attendants a blow on the head almost sufficient to have slain an ox, but which did not appear to have at all disconcerted the individual in question. Otoo is a man of gigantic size, so that it is a wonder his attendant did not yield up the ghost on the spot. The king was quite pleased with the noble game of cricket, and we should not be at all surprised to learn ere long that the little boys of Abrah in the interior have commenced to practise it. At Cape Coast, Accra, and one or two other towns along the coast, this noble sport is a favourite among the native lads, who have quickly imitated it after seeing it played by the residents.

INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF CONVICTION IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

THE report of the trial of four persons, for being concerned in an attempt to murder a Mr. Rainey, an indigo planter in Furreedpore, is possessed of much interest. The case is remarkable, as showing that it is possible even in peaceful Bengal for an English gentleman, while taking his morning walk, to be stabbed from behind by a dastardly assassin, who runs off, and cannot afterwards be discovered or traced in any way. It is also remarkable, as an instance of the absolute uncertainty as to the result which attends all criminal proceedings in the Mofussil courts, and which makes it wholly impossible to say, however weak or however strong the evidence may be, whether the prisoner will in the end be convicted or acquitted. And the case is further worthy of observation on account of the criticisms upon the conduct of the Lower Court which are contained in the judgment of the Sudder, and which show in how unsparing a manner the Court of Appeal at times considers it necessary to condemn the acts of subordinate judicial officers.

Mr. Rainey, in the end of January last, went out for a walk about seven o'clock in the morning, and, when about a mile and a half from home, in passing through a village, he stopped to look at some images in a Kalleebaree. He had proceeded a few paces on his walk when he was struck from behind. He turned round, and saw a man running down a bye lane into the village. Putting his hand to his side, he discovered he had been stabbed, of which he was not at first aware. He then became faint from loss of blood, took refuge in a boat-building yard which was at hand, and sent for the police, who came immediately. He was put into a palkee, and having shown the Darogah the spot where the occurrence took place, and the direction taken by the would-be assassin in his flight, he proceeded into Furreedpore for medical assistance. The police instituted inquiries, which resulted in their arresting the four prisoners. Mr. Rainey could not identify any of them as being the man who struck him, although he said he thought from his general appearance that one of the prisoners whom he pointed out was the man. The case for the prosecution was, that one of the prisoners, Dwarkanath Shah, who had had quarrels and lawsuits with Mr. Rainey about some lands, had got the other prisoners to join in a conspiracy to murder him, that they had all lain in wait for him behind a clump of trees that morning, and that as he passed, one ran out and stabbed him from behind with a short spear. The sessions judge, Mr. Abercrombie, believed the evidence for the prosecution, convicted all the prisoners, and sentenced Dwarkanath Shah, who was taken to be the originator of the scheme and Ramcoomar, who was supposed to have struck the blow, each to transportation for life beyond seas, and the other two, who were present aiding and abetting, to ten years' imprisonment with labour in irons. The case then came before the Sudder Court, which disbelieved the evidence for the prosecution, acquitted all the prisoners and ordered two of the principal witnesses for the prosecutions to be committed to take their trial for perjury. There surely could not be a more wonderful piece of good luck for the prisoners than this. For, even supposing their case was a good one, what possible reason had they to know (except the fact of their having been convicted by the Zillah Court) that their appeal would be successful, and that the truth would be got at better by the Sudder than by the Lower Court. In the Sessions Court Mr. Abercrombie—who for aught we can say may by the service be looked upon as a first-rate judge, and may be the next for promotion to the Sudder—upon certain evidence comes to the conclusion that the accused are guilty, and hesitates not accordingly to impose the severest punishment upon them. In the Sudder Court, Mr. Samuells, upon the very same evidence, comes to the conclusion that the accused are not guilty, and orders their immediate release; and not only that, but he orders certain witnesses whom Mr. Abercrombie had examined personally and believed, to be tried for perjury. It is not a little extraordinary that two persons, who looking at the matter *a priori* have equal opportunities of forming a correct judgment, should upon the same facts arrive at such very different results. One conclusion the public must draw from such a difference—a necessary and inevitable conclusion—that in the trial of these four prisoners there has been a gross failure of justice some-

where. If the Lower Court was right, the Sudder Court has gone very far wrong. If the Sudder Court is right, the Sessions Judge has gone about as far wrong as it was possible for a man to go. We must not be understood assaying that the conclusion arrived at by the Sudder is wrong. We have no doubt that it is perfectly right, so far as the materials before it went. It is impossible, after seeing the case for the prosecution disposed of as it has been in the very able judgment of the Court, to say that the conviction could have been allowed to stand. At the same time, it is within the bounds of possibility that the Sessions Judge may have been right, practically, although the case was not tried or put on paper by him with such care as to enable it to bear the searching scrutiny to which it has been exposed. Let us hope that this is so, for if it is not it is impossible to calculate the amount of injustice which may be done in the same court in cases where there is no appeal, and no remedy of any kind. The truth of the remarks with which the judgment of the Sudder Court concludes is undeniable. The evidence of the witnesses was most imperfectly tested, and this is unfortunately by no means a rare occurrence in cases which come before the Sudder Court. And it is quite right that this should be brought to the notice of the subordinate judicial officers, and that they should be reprimanded for manifest negligence, and be kept to their duty by all reasonable means.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Rainey's assailant remains undiscovered, which is by no means a pleasant state of affairs for him. If the right men were not brought to trial, it shows that a very strong sympathy must exist between the intended assassins and the villagers. It is a great misfortune that the villain has not been found out and punished.—*Hurkaru.*

LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE overland mail has arrived, with news from Calcutta to July 2. The news is of little interest, if we except the mutiny of the 5th Europeans at Berhampore, who deposed their officers and elected a colonel and a major from among themselves. This caused the despatch from Calcutta of a strong force of H.M. 99th, 3rd Buffs, and two guns, to bring the mutineers to their senses. The troops landed at Berhampore from the river steamers, and the men of the 5th being allowed twenty-four hours to consider, returned to their duty under a promise that their grievances would be inquired into. Some thirteen or fourteen, however, remained refractory, and were as a consequence made prisoners. The day before the troops marched for Berhampore, an order of government was published, which should have been issued long previously, as it must have been known that there was no prospect of the men abandoning what they considered their just rights, and any attempt at coercive measures could not have failed to prove most disastrous. All danger, however, is over now, and it is to be hoped that no question of the kind will ever again arise in this country.

The correspondent of the *Times* gives some interesting particulars with regard to the 5th Europeans. He says:—"The regiment was about 600 strong, and had expressed its opinion in the matter of the transfer with offensive clearness. It continued, however, to do duty until the arrival of some deserters from Allahabad, who taunted the men with doing unnecessary duty. Nearly 500 of the men hereupon refused to do any duty whatever, upon which the commanding officer, Major Maitland, ordered the officers to withdraw. This step exasperated the men, and they elected officers of their own, one Marshall being chosen colonel, and assisted by a major, two captains, and four sergeants. Major Maitland now withdrew all servants, punkah coolies, rum, and, in fact, everything except rations, which it was impossible to stop without an explosion. Fortunately for all parties, Marshall turned out a man of some capacity and resolution. He threatened to flog the first man caught looting, carried and his menace into execution. Another man, guilty of disrespect, received fifty lashes, and the regiment was brought into a state of discipline to which it was entirely unaccustomed. On the 26th of June, Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, Deputy-Adjutant-General, not Colonel Colin Mackenzie, who only went up to protect Moorsheadabad, arrived with 1,000 men of her Majesty's 99th and the Buffs, and four guns. He placed his men and offered the mutineers twenty-four hours to consider. If at the expiration of that time they returned to duty, a court of inquiry would be held into their grievances; if not, he should employ force. The men, thirty-nine excepted, submitted, and the recusants were arrested. The court of inquiry is now sitting, but it seems perfectly understood that the men will be simply discharged. I feel very doubtful whether even the ringleaders will be punished. The discharge will apparently be nearly universal. The 5th, it is known, will go *en masse*, and letters begin

to come in speaking of discharges by the hundred. We shall, in fact, lose the whole substance of the Company's European army. The men calculate on a pleasant voyage to England without work, three months holiday at home, and re-enlistment on fresh bounty."

Oude is pacific; it is itself free from rebels, and never sees the face of one, unless when pressed by hunger a band rushes through the passes from Nepal to find, by plunder, wherewithal to eke out existence upon. The visits of these marauders are, however, few and of the shortest duration. They dash in like hungry hawks, seize cows if they can get them, grain, and whatever else is edible, or likely to purchase food, and are back again to their mountain and jungle haunts before the small police force which would be sufficient to punish them can reach the scene of depredation.

The same annoyances are felt in Goruckpore by the peaceably disposed. Here, too, the rebels dash in from Nepal, plunder houses, carry off herds, &c., all on a small scale, and sometimes, it is said, carry off Zemindars and wealthy landholders, retaining them to extort ransom. It were well that this could be prevented, and perhaps a corps of police on the principle of the Oude police should be immediately organised for the protection of the Goruckpore frontier.

In Central India, Feroze Shah seems to have disappeared altogether from public view. Nobody appears to know anything of his whereabouts, and he is probably hiding somewhere in Rajpootana, if not further to the westward.

The country south of the Jumna and eastward of Gwalior appears also quiet. There were a few bands of rebels in the neighbourhood of Saugor and in the adjoining country, but we now hear nothing of them. Sir C. Trevelyan (says the *Madras Athenæum*) has finally disposed of the Tinnevely affair. It will doubtless be in the recollection of our readers that in the month of December last there was a riot in that town, in consequence of the dead body of a native Christian being carried through a certain street. The missionaries alleged that there was no other way to the burying-ground; the natives alleged that there were several other ways, and that the street in question could not be used for the purpose of carrying a low caste man or Christian down it without infringing on their customs. The military were called in, and a lamentable loss of life was the result. The Sessions Court has been occupied in trying the rioters, and seven persons were sentenced by the Sessions Court to five years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, which, on appeal, was reduced by the Foudjdarce Adawlut to two years. Two were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and their sentence has not been mitigated. Twenty-eight persons were required to furnish bail to keep the peace for one or two years.

In consideration of the distinguished services of H.M.'s 61st regiment at the siege of Delhi, the Right Honourable the Governor directed a salute of twenty-one guns to be fired from the saluting battery on the embarkation of that corps.

A letter from Alexandria, of the 26th ult., says—"The Viceroy has just had a narrow escape. At Tintah, in the middle of the night, he was seized by the whim of taking a ride on the railway. As the railway officials had not been informed of his excursion, they sent off a goods train from Alexandria at the usual hour. This train after a while overtook that of the Prince, and ran into it. All the suite received contusions, but the Prince escaped uninjured."

The people of Kurrachee have built an ice house, but Mr. Frederic Tudor, of Boston, cannot afford to send them a cargo of ice, owing to the late revulsion in the India trade. He sends ice only to places where ships go in ballast for return cargoes, because the freight is low. He has recently lost 2,000*l.* in supplying Colombo with ice, but is about to attempt to introduce it into Point de Galle and Singapore. In a pathetic reply, the secretary of the Kurrachee Ice Committee entreates the inexorable Tudor to reconsider the proposition.

We see from the Bombay papers that the Parsee youths there have taken to cricket. The "Zoroastrian" club was beaten by the "Juvenile," but a beginning has been made. It is well when Cowasjee can make nineteen ere he is "stumped by Ireland."

The *Bombay Standard* notices the increasing interest of the Parsee community there in female education. Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, the proprietor of the Bandhoor distillery, has founded a school for "Parsee girls and women." From their intercourse with Europeans, and their general intelligence gained in business, the Parsees begin to feel keenly the inferiority in education of their females.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA, ETC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The Covent-garden season, which was clouded from its birth by the lamented death of Madame Bosio, terminated on Saturday last. It has presented, among stock operas, the "Trovatore," the "Traviata," the "Martha," and the "Othello," with a strong cast—Tamberlik, Grisi, Ronconi, and Gardoni. The "Maria di Rohan" and the "Gazza Ladra"—both noticed in these columns—have been the revivals; the first falling, as it deserved, rather flatly, the last being well sung, and, especially as regards the overture, very well played. The one new work, a host in itself (and already noticed here at length), which, had it been produced sooner, would alone have made a grand season, has been the "Pardon de Phœrme," here called Dinorah, of Meyerbeer. The well-acquainted vocal stars have been Grisi, Mario, Nantier-Didiée, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Gardoni, Graziani. Madame Penco, who came with great opinions in her favour from Paris, has some way to make before she can be recognised as of the first magnitude, and Madame Lotti Santa, still more. The house has been prominently favoured, in spite of the constellation at the rival Opera, by the fashionable world, who have thronged it night after night with matchless assiduity, and this circumstance must have cleared, in no small degree, the worthy manager, under the painful consciousness that his programmes, until the appearance of "Dinorah," within the last fortnight, lacked novelty; his list of artists was sadly decimated; and his appliances generally, still suffering from the effects of the fire which destroyed an amount of theatrical plant only recoverable by immediate and disastrous extravagance, or by years of patient accumulation. We cannot close this brief notice of the season—necessarily so brief because there is so little to chronicle—without a word in high praise of the interior arrangements, in which respect nothing that could contribute to the convenience and comfort of the audience seems to have escaped attention.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH THIRTEENTH TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—At a meeting of the general committee of management of the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival, held at the residence of Mr. Roger Kerrison, the hon. secretary, on Friday, the 29th day of July, 1859, the Earl of Albemarle (the chairman, the Rev. the Lord Baining, F. W. Irby, Esq., the Rev. Precentor Symonds, F. J. Blake, Esq. (the treasurer), J. B. Morgan, Esq., C. S. Gilman, Esq., C. E. Tuck, Esq., &c., &c., being present, the following report from the sub-committee was presented and read:—"The Committee of Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival have to report to the general committee that they have duly considered the one important business delegated to them, the choice of a conductor, and have come to the conclusion that considering the very useful services of Mr. Jules Benedict during many past festivals, and his entire competency as a musician of the first class, they cannot do better than recommend him as the conductor of the next Norwich Festival. They also append to this recommendation that he be requested to produce some novelty of his own composition as one of the features of the festival of 1860. It is a subject of congratulation that the guarantee fund has already amounted to upwards of 3,000*l.*, and it is hoped that, by the exertions of members of the committee, it will speedily be raised to as much (if not more) as on the last occasion. The sub-committee cannot but express the greatest satisfaction at the success of the last Festival in spite of the numerous difficulties they had to encounter; and they earnestly hope that by renewed exertions, and a determination to engage the best available talent in the country, the next may be attended with a still greater amount of pecuniary benefit. In furtherance of this object it cannot fail also to be a subject of congratulation that the Earl of Albemarle, whose services were so valuable on the last occasion, has again kindly consented to accept the office of chairman of the general committee.—(Signed) E. COPPEMAN, Chairman." Thereupon, on the motion of Lord Baining, it was unanimously resolved,—"That Mr. Jules Benedict be appointed the conductor at the ensuing Festival." It was also resolved unanimously,—"That he be requested to produce at the next Festival some novelty of his own composition, as one of the features of the Festival;" and "that the engagement of the vocal and instrumental performers be first submitted for the approval of the conductor." "That the thanks of the meeting be accorded to the Earl of Albemarle for attending upon this occasion, and for his able conduct in the chair." We are informed that Mr. Benedict has accepted the office of conductor, and has intimated his intention of writing a cantata for the Festival of 1860.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Mr. Benjamin Webster, an admirable artist, and the zealous manager of this theatre, rallied a crowd of admirers round him on Saturday night last; when Mr. Planché's excellent piece, "An Old Offender," was revived at first price, as if to afford a better opportunity for distinction than he has hitherto enjoyed here, to the talented comedian, Mr. J. L. Toole. This gentleman's delineation of *Cymon Purefoy*, the simple-minded Templar—who is compelled, by force of circumstances, to accept the position of a "first burglar," and leader of a gang of ruffians—was, in all respects, admirable, and was admitted, by the majority of the critical world, to entitle him to higher rank in his profession than that of a mere low comedy man. The second piece of the evening was a new translation from the French, called "One Touch of Nature;" and the public have reason for regretting that the announcement on the bill—"For this night only"—has been so strictly adhered to. As the leading character, *Holder*, an ex-tailor, since a theatrical hanger-on, serving, for the time being, a certain dramatic author, *Mr. Beaumont Fletcher*, Mr. Webster has room for the display of histrionic talent of the highest order, and on Saturday not in vain invoked his genius. The main incident of the play is the discovery by *Holder* of a long-lost daughter in *Miss Constance Belmont*, a self-willed actress, whom he is deputed by his employer to familiarise with a certain part in a new play (that of the father), to which she has so strong an objection as to desire its excision; and, in spite of a little risibility excited by the sartorial memories, by comparing which the parent and child recognise their relationship, Mr. Webster contrived to invest it with a most pathetic character. This eminent actor's skill in costume, minute detail, and theatrical "make up" are so proverbial that we need no further refer to it than by saying that it was brought to bear upon his performance of *Holder*, while his rendering of the various emotions of the queer, loving, old enthusiast were such as may entitle the character to rank among his greatest successes. The announcement of the revival here of Mr. Buckstone's famous melodrama of "The Flowers of the Forest," was, it must be confessed, insufficient to draw a crowded house. The appetite for melodrama seems, in some measure, to have died out on this side of the Thames; since the closing of the old Adelphi, and the dispersion of the famous company that at its period of greatest ascension seemed to exercise a spell over a large and sympathetic public of its own. A fair sprinkling of the good, ordinary middlings decked the pit on Tuesday, but the stalls and dress circle told plainly that either the public sensibility, roused of old by the magic of Celeste, Wright and O. Smith, was asleep, or that there was no lively faith in the fitness of their successors. A sprinkling of theatrical *virtuosi* were led thither, as another class of antiquarians would be to the unrolling of a mummy or the opening of a crypt; but the old Adelphi crowd was no more there than the old Adelphi enthusiasm. Will either return? Probabilities are at first sight against it. For though the construction of such melodramas as the "Green Bushes" and the "Flowers of the Forest" may be profoundly scientific from the playwright's point of view, these pieces are too artless in another sense to captivate the general public, who have been used of late to the involutions of plot and other engineering difficulties in which our dramatic authors now rival, where they do not copy, their masters of the French school. But on the other hand were it possible again to assemble for the illustration of melodrama such an array of talent as contributed in the palmy days of the old Adelphi to the illustration of such pieces as we have named, a steady phalanx of votaries of the full-flavoured drama, who now seek the pabulum of their predilection in the eastern, transpontine and suburban theatres, would be found also reunited in the Strand. We have not before us the Adelphi playbill of seven years ago; and cannot, therefore, speak very accurately as to the cast of that day, but we can bear witness that Mrs. Alfred Mellon (then Miss Woolgar) has lost nothing of power or intelligence since we then admired her as the gipsy boy, *Lemuel*. Mrs. Billington has an uphill part in *Cynthia*, the Zingara, a character whose every word and gesture recalls the spiritual performance of Madame Celeste. This lady, however, exerted herself commendably, and should the revival be destined to succeed, will doubtless contribute more and more to its popularity, as her dumb show loses its present traces of artifice. She even now rises here and there, as, for instance, at the close of Act I., and, again in the second Act, in her denunciation of the unknown murderer, to the full pitch required for the illustration of the part, and on the whole, merits encouragement. The prominent character of this new edition is Miss Kate Kelly, who made an extremely interesting *Starlight Bess*, dressing in the best taste, singing her ballad stanzas prettily, and leading the joyous country dance most takingly.

Mr. Toole is at home as *Cheap John*, and in his assumption of the barrister's paraphernalia is no less laughable than in his portrayal of mingled imprudence and apprehension on finding himself too near the precincts of the court and the haunts of the javelin men for his own comfort. Paul Bedford—though a little toned down—is Paul Bedford still, as the *Kinckin*, and the rest of the characters are fairly represented. Mr. Byron's thorough Burlesque, "The Babes in the Wood," continues its career; and here, again, Mrs. Mellon—who, as *Sir Rowland Macassar*, has to contend against an unbecoming costume—reminds us of her excellent *Sardanapalus*. Mrs. Billington is, perhaps, too fascinating as the strong-minded *Lady Macassar*; but this, if fault it be, is surely on the right side. Miss Kelly and Mr. Toole are so amusing and so truthful as the *enfans terribles* of the nursery, that we might almost imagine, as missions are the fashion, that they intend to instruct, as well as amuse, the young idea by their excellent caricature of nursery "fractiousness." As we have, on a previous occasion, noticed this sacrilegious version of the nursery legend, we can at present give no further space to it than is required for its general recommendation "to parents and guardians."

CRYSTAL PALACE.

"The King is dead—Long live the King." The series of Saturday "Operatic Concerts" is no sooner over than another of "Saturday Concerts" is announced, and, in fact, was inaugurated on Saturday last, on the occasion of Mr. Manns, the musical director's, benefit. On that occasion the vocalists were: Mademoiselle Artot, Madame Louise Vinning (why "Madame"?), Mr. Sims Reeves, and Monsieur and Madame Weiss (why "Monsieur" and "Madame"?); the instrumentalists being Miss Arabella Goddard, Mademoiselle Sophie Hümler (violin), Herr Engel (harmonium). Mademoiselle Artot sang Rossini's "Una Voce," and Rode's air with variations, and in both pieces displayed the most brilliant qualities. She was encored after each performance, but contented herself with reappearing on the platform. Nevertheless, Mademoiselle Artot would have achieved still greater success if, instead of executing two *morceaux* in the bravura style, she had substituted for one of them the scene from the "Prophète," which she sings so well, or any air which demands dramatic expression rather than fluent vocalisation. The public of the Crystal Palace would then have been able to form a just opinion of this artist's great talent; whereas at present they have only been made acquainted with one phase of it. Mr. Sims Reeves sang a new ballad, "Forgotten all," by F. Berger, and "Love sounds the Alarm," from "Acis and Galatea." He was much applauded, but was not in particularly good voice. Madame Vinning gave the "Last Rose of Summer," re-demanded, and joined Mr. Reeves in the duet from "Linda," and Mr. Weiss sang very spiritedly, his scena, "The Slave's Dream," also re-demanded.

Miss Arabella Goddard played two pieces—a fantasia by Mr. Benedict, and a "Capriccio brilliant" by Mendelssohn. After the latter she was recalled, and was loudly applauded; indeed, Miss Goddard is never so successful as when she is performing the very best music. Mademoiselle Hümler and Herr Engel executed fantasias on their respective instruments.

Madame Bishop, it is announced, is about to leave us again for America. She is to appear this day at the second concert of the above series, with Mademoiselle Artot, Mademoiselle Sophie Hümler, and a Signor Oliva, a tenor *debutant* of reported promise from Florence.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, accompanied by the Princesses Marie, and her sons the Princes Nicholas and Eugenie, and attended by the Baroness Brunnow and the members of her suite, visited the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Grove, the Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company, received the distinguished party and conducted them through the building. Upon leaving, the Grand Duchess intimated her intention of again visiting the palace, on Monday next, to witness the great display of the entire series of fountains and cascades which is especially fixed for that day.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—At a time when the affectation of fashion reserves all its praise for foreign singers, it becomes the English journalist to raise his voice in behalf of native talent whenever he is afforded an opportunity. We therefore gladly seize the one presented by Madame Bishop's benefit, to take place on Monday next at the Royal Surrey Gardens; and, since this talented lady is on the point of leaving for America, we hope our readers will evince their appreciation of one of the best singers England has produced, by availing them-

selves of an opportunity which will not occur again for some time. Other vocalists of well-known merit will appear, and the instrumental music will be directed as usual by Mr. Schallehn. A balloon ascent and fireworks on a magnificent scale, will close the day's entertainment.

THE CANTERBURY HALL, in the Westminster-road, is certainly now one of the lions of London. The first and second acts of Verdi's "Macbeth," as given here, are, to our thinking, an infinitely more commendable attraction to country visitors than those offered in their much-beloved cellar in Covent-garden. The facile and clever soprano, Miss Russell, has a sweet and powerful voice, which, at present, seems proof even against long and successive evenings with Verdi. Signor Tivoli, the basso, again, no less than the numerous choir, who deliver the resonant music of the master with great energy and effect, are worthy of more pretentious entertainments, and in the olden days would have been deemed far too good for a sixpenny concert, as this merely is, notwithstanding the high class of the entertainment offered by the far-seeing proprietor. The idea of the latter, of bringing grist to his mill by contributing yet more to the intellectual enjoyment of his patrons, by appending to his music hall a numerous and meritorious collection of paintings, has all the charm of novelty, with far more merit, than the "startling novelties" of public places of amusement may, as a general rule, lay claim to.

Mr. William Smith, the esteemed acting manager of the Adelphi Theatre, takes his annual benefit on Thursday, August 18, when will be presented "The Wreck Ashore," and the "Daughter of the Regiment," *Marie*, the adopted Child of the Regiment, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, for that night only. To conclude with the successful burlesque of the "Babes in the Wood."

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

By FREDERIC E. CHURCH (painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), is being exhibited daily, by Messrs. Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, at the German Gallery, 108, New Bond-street. Admission One Shilling.

MR. JOHN BENNETT'S NEW LECTURES.

MR. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, is prepared to receive applications for ENGAGEMENTS FOR HIS NEW LECTURES on 1. "The Chronometer—its past—present—and future;" and 2. "A Month among the Watchmakers of Switzerland." Or for those on "The Watch," and "Women and Watch-work." The Lectures will be profusely illustrated by Models, Diagrams, and Specimens of Clocks and Watches. Applications to John Bennett, Watch-manufacturer, 65, Cheapside.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.

MONDAY, 15TH AUGUST.—MONSTER CONCERT, FESTIVAL, AND FETE.—BENEFIT OF MADAME ANNA BISHOP, HER LAST APPEARANCE IN ENGLAND, PRIOR TO LEAVING FOR AMERICA. The following Artists will appear:—Mesdames Rudersdorf, Louisa Vinning, Weiss, Rosina Pico, Laura Baxter, and Anna Bishop; Mr. George Perren, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. Mr. Frederick Chatterton, the celebrated Harpist, Master Drew Dean, the Juvenile Flautist; and other Artists. Band of Sixty. Conductors, Herr Schallen, Signor Handegger, and Mr. George Loder.—Grand Balloon Ascent, double Display of Fireworks for this occasion, added to the Great Attractions offered at these beautiful Gardens nightly. All for ONE SHILLING. Reserved seats can be had at the Music Hall. Doors open at Three o'clock. Concert at half-past Seven.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Enden. Last Five Nights of the present Season. Monday, and during the week, will be presented A DOUBTFUL VICTORY.

Mr. G. Vining, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Stirling, &c. After which

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Messrs. F. Robson, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, F. Vining, H. Cooper, White, Franks, and Miss Wyndham.

To conclude with RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE. Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell.

On Friday, the Last Night of the Season, Mr. Robson will address a few words to the Audience on the Past, the Present, and the Future.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.) The New Comedy of The Contested Election, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, and the New Farce, Out of Sight Out of Mind, every evening.

Monday, August 15th, and during the week, to commence at 7, with the new Ballet of HALLOWEEN, in which Miss Louise Leclercq, Mr. Arthur Leclercq, Mr. C. Leclercq, and Mr. Leclercq will appear.

After which, at 8 precisely, the new Comedy, in three acts, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled THE CONTESTED ELECTION, in which Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Buckstone, and Mrs. Charles Mathews will appear.

To be followed by the new and successful farce of OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND, by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Rogers, Mr. E. Villiers, Miss Maria Ternan, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam.

Concluding WITH A NABOB FOR AN HOUR. Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, Mr. E. Villiers, Miss Reichardt, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

MONDAY—Open at 9—DISPLAY OF GREAT FOUNTAINS.

TUESDAY TO FRIDAY—Open at 10.

WEDNESDAY—GREAT CHORAL PERFORMANCE, under the direction of M. Benedict, and Band of the Royal Marines in the Grounds from 6 till 8 o'clock.

Admission—One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

SATURDAY—Open at 10—CONCERT. A Military Band will perform in the grounds after the Concert. Admission by Season Ticket free, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and display of Upper Series of Fountains daily. The Flowers in the Palace and Park are now in great profusion and beauty. Masses of brilliant colours, from thousands of plants in full bloom, meet the eye at every turn.

Gymnasium and Swings in the grounds free to visitors.

SUNDAY—Open at 1:30 to Shareholders gratuitously, by tickets.

THE ENTIRE SERIES OF GREAT FOUNTAINS.

At the CRYSTAL PALACE, will be displayed on MONDAY next, at half-past Four o'clock. Admission, One Shilling only.

Doors open at Nine o'clock. The supply of water being unusually ample for this season of the year, permit of the fullest display of this great object of attraction at the Crystal Palace.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. CHAS. KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.

On Monday will be revived, (first time these seven years), and will be performed during the week, Mr. Lovell's play of THE WIFE'S SECRET. Sir Walter and Lady Amyot, by Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean.

To conclude with A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. The last night of the season, which will conclude Mr. C. Kean's Management, will take place on Monday 29th instant.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, August 12th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GLOUCESTER CITY ELECTION.

MR. EDWIN JAMES moved an address to her Majesty, to cause inquiry to be made into the corrupt practices and bribery which took place at the late Gloucester election. He had carefully read the evidence, and it appeared that this was not a case in which there had been a few isolated instances of bribery, but that a deep system of organised corruption prevailed at the election in question.

Mr. HADFIELD considered that no practical benefit resulted from such commissions.

Mr. MALINS said there had been a number of blue-books containing evidence in reference to these commissions published, none of which were read by the public. He contended that they should not prosecute the poor and tempted voter, whose necessities induced him to accept a bribe, but the agents who had been guilty of bribery.

Sir G. GREY said that this commission would not, in its results, lead only to a prosecution of the poor, but to the punishment of the rich, if it was proved that they had been guilty of bribery. In making this motion the hon. and learned member (Mr. E. James) was only acting in conformity with the terms of the Act of Parliament.

Mr. V. SCULLY said that he would go higher than the agents, and punish those members who had directly, or indirectly, been guilty of bribery. He remembered when it was proposed to a former House that every member should pledge his honour that he had not been guilty of bribery and that he had not paid any unnecessary expenses; but this proposition was rejected. Until the House determined to act with independence and uprightness in this matter they could not put an end to bribery. The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion.....	59
Against.....	21
Majority	—38

PONTFRAC ELECTION.

MR. WALPOLE brought up the report of the committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return of the sitting member, Mr. Overend. The hon. and learned member said it would be desirable, in consequence of various alterations that had been made in the report which would occupy half an hour in reading, that it should

be printed and the reading postponed until tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to.

[LEFT SITTING.]

FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* of this (Friday) morning contains a decree ordering a medal to be struck in commemoration of the Italian campaign, which is to be awarded to all those soldiers and sailors who have taken part in the said campaign. The *Moniteur* also contains the usual monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following result as compared with the July account:—Increase: Cash 67½ millions; Notes 1½ millions; Treasury balance 2½ millions. Decrease: Bills discounted, not yet due 68½ millions; Advances 70 1-3 millions; Current accounts 71 1-3 millions.

TUSCANY.

The Ministers and deputies went yesterday morning to the cathedral to implore heavenly benediction. They were cheered at the opening of the assembly. A great number of the population were present. The opening message of Signor Riccardi was much applauded. The assembly was occupied with the examination of the elections of the members. The whole town is covered with placards, ending with the words:—"Viva Vittore Emanuele il nostro Re."

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government has advertised for tenders for concession of a railway contract from Lisbon to Santarem and the Spanish frontier near Badajoz with a subvention of £1,000 per kilometre, and from Santarem to Oporto, with a subvention of £1,200 contract for 99 years, and £40,000 deposit to be made in the Bank of Lisbon before the 12th of September.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Journal*, of Rome, of the 6th, has the following:—

"After the deplorable events, produced by some factious men, which for a time troubled the tranquillity of the town of Ancona, the Pontifical rule was peaceably re-established; and the municipality recently resolved that a deputation should convey to the foot of the throne of his Holiness the sentiments of devotedness and fidelity with which the best part of the population has never ceased to be animated. The deputation consisted of the principal ecclesiastic of the cathedral of Ancona, Count Ferretti, Count Milesi Ferretti, and M. Belgiovane. The deputation, being presented by the two cardinals, were received by the Holy Father with his usual kindness and clemency. The deputation afterwards presented its homage to the Cardinal Secretary of State."

THE STRIKE.—The men met as usual this (Friday) morning at Westminster, and it was stated at the committee room that the men are greatly in favour of Mr. Marsh Nelson's proposed arrangement, which they are willing to accept. It is also rumoured that there is a probability of a conference between masters and men being held in the course of the day, when the basis of a compromise may be agreed upon, in which case the strike may not last beyond the present week.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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OFFICE.

NO. 18, CATHERINE-STREET,
STRAND, W.C.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is in the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

THE NEUTRALITY CANT.

THE debate on Lord Elcho's motion on Monday night will long be memorable for the bold and distinct utterance of sound principles that characterised the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell. Rarely has any minister of the British crown so thoroughly emancipated himself from red tape shackles, and assumed so clear and lofty a tone, as that which dignified the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this remarkable occasion. It was not only the trammels of office that Mr. Gladstone cast aside; for once, at least, he swept himself clear of his own cobwebs, and the subtle crotchets of the acute dialectician gave place to the strong sympathies of the sound-hearted man. Lord John Russell followed with less brilliancy, but with equal vigour; the cold skin of aristocracy seemed to grow warm, and the hide-bound condition of the Whig was apparently exchanged for the expansiveness proper to a great statesman at an important crisis in the history of nations. The question was, nominally, whether the House of Commons should interdict her Majesty's Government from assisting at a conference to settle the details of the Italian peace, but really whether, under the guise of neutrality, the moral power of this country should be employed in the interests of the House of Hapsburg, and against the national development of the Italian people. Lord Elcho had looked into "Johnson's Dictionary," and found "neutrality" to mean "a state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility;" to this fishy condition he wished to reduce the Government of England at a time when the sword of France had carved out for a large portion of Italy a possibility of freedom, and the matter to be decided was, whether righteous hopes and heroic sacrifices should meet with gratification and recompense, or be shattered and thrown away.

When the peace-at-any-price folk invented their perversion of non-intervention and their cant of neutrality, none saw the hollowness of the morality, and the dishonour that would attach to its adoption more than the Tory politicians, but they now find it a convenient doctrine, because it is the nearest approach they can hope the country will make towards a partizanship of Austria, a belief in the divine right of sovereigns, and a superstitious reverence for the treaties of 1815. Lord Malmesbury's correspondence, and the speeches of his party prove that when in power they did not look to Dr. Johnson's definitions for the regulation of their conduct. So far from the neutrality they now recommend, they manifested an undisguised

partiality for Austria, and assumed an attitude scarcely less than threatening to France. We do not accuse them of hypocrisy when they say they desire the increase of freedom in Italy, because we believe they are growing with the growth of the times, but there is little wisdom in professing to wish for a result, and, at the same time, to object to every possible method by which it can be accomplished. If the democracy of Italy stirred, they joined the Whigs in calumnious denunciations of Mazzini, and when a chivalrous sovereign offered a monarchical solution of Italian difficulties, he became as odious in their sight as a red republican or a *sans culotte*.

Our true policy, according to Lord Elcho, is "non intervention, not that this country should roll itself up like a hedgehog and take no trouble about what was going on, but only that we should not interfere unless where the interests of this country were concerned." That is to say, we should only unroll ourselves when there was an opportunity of getting something to eat. A nice position this for a great people—to ignore all comprehensive human interests, to be false to all the duties of world-citizenship, and declare, that in all international relations, it would simply act and live as the guardian of its own selfishness. Such a principle not only opposes to warlike intervention, which we all desire to avoid, but strikes at the root of anti-slavery associations, missionary societies, and that moral aid which the English people have ever given to any cause which they believed to be right. Mr. Gladstone put the House right upon this question of the reciprocal duties of states, and reminded it that when Mr. Canning felt it would be wrong for England to take up arms to resist the French invasion of Spain, he denounced the infamy of the act, and "interposed a serious impediment to the repetition of such dangerous experiments." "This," exclaimed Mr. Gladstone, "is the kind of neutrality by which her Majesty's Government will be actuated." It may be added that this is the neutrality which will win the approbation of the nation in spite of all the sophistry employed by the friends of despotism, or of those curious individuals who imagine that all interference leads to war, the horrors of which they deplore chiefly on account of their horror of paying for it. Mr. Gladstone is right in deprecating the Elcho-Johnsonian neutrality which, he said, would have the effect of "leaving France to struggle in difficulties and in the end sink under them, however much she may desire to further the fair and temperate wishes of the Italians for constitutional freedom." Such selfish conduct, so far from being peaceable in its tendencies, would deservedly exasperate the French nation against us and increase chances of collision, which ought to be removed by the offer of frank and generous friendship upon honest terms. Englishmen may be slow to believe that the French Emperor's intervention can benefit Italy, but it is a wise policy to multiply his inducements to act fairly, and to assure him of, at least, a firm moral support, if he pursues a course which we are able to approve.

It is a misfortune that the past conduct of public men has undermined national confidence, and instead of taking it for granted that the proceedings of the Cabinet will be based upon the principles they have laid down, the friends of liberty fear lest they should again find great interests betrayed, and receive another lesson on the well-known proverb, that "fine words butter no parsnips." The Premier's career is full of this story, and Lord John Russell has too often made big words a cover for little deeds. It is, however, useless to act upon a principle of distrust, for condemning men in anticipation often leads to their going astray. Take the ministry at its word; hold it fast to its promises, and above all things let it be assured of popular support in any wise efforts to advance the liberal cause. Mr. Gladstone has declared his adhesion to the historical truth, that "for five-and-forty long years, wherever liberty moved its head in Italy, wherever there was the slightest or the most moderate attempt towards procuring even the hundredth part of those franchises which we, as Englishmen, hold so dear, then the iron hand of Austria interposed for the re-establishment, in all their rigour, of the abuses of the actually existing Governments." The influence of Sardinia, the opportunity for French interposition, he likewise traced to its true source, that "Austrian influence which has pervaded the peninsula from one end to the other, and which causes every man

in every part of the peninsula who strives to better his political condition to be counteracted by agents from Austria, as the real power which denies him all hope of improvement, and condemns him perpetually to the political servitude in which he lives." With reference to the great practical question of the restoration of the runaway potentates, Mr. Gladstone said:—"It was declared at Villa Franca that certain sovereigns should return to their territories. What does this mean? I can see what it can mean is, that the parties subscribing that declaration are perfectly willing that those sovereigns shall return—other circumstances permitting. If it means more than that, and that those sovereigns are to be replaced by force—which I am sure the Emperor of France does not mean—that is another reason why you should not bind the hands of her Majesty's Government, or prevent them from protesting, with all the energy that becomes the government of a free state, against the doctrine that would treat those people as if they were the property of so many ducal houses, and dispose of them, their fortunes, their families, and their prosperity, irrespective of the will, conviction, and judgment which, as human beings and Christians, they are entitled to exercise."

Well might Mr. Charles Gilpin exclaim, "it was the noblest speech he had heard in that House, and the principles it enunciated would awaken an echo throughout England."

It has rarely happened that, previous to diplomatic intervention, its principles have been so distinctly avowed, because those principles have too often had a character that would not bear the light. It would be well if Mr. Gladstone himself was chosen to represent his country when the opportunity occurs. The air of Vienna did not agree with Lord John Russell, and even in free Zurich he might not sustain, uninjured, the presence of Austrian diplomatists. Mr. Gladstone is untried; and while he could match Talleyrand in subtlety, his long manifested sympathy with Italy, his anxiety to do justice to France, and his manly exposition of English feeling, indicate him as the best man for an occasion scarcely second in importance to the meetings of 1815.

TRADE SOCIETIES.

THE Builders' strike will render no small service to the community if it leads to inquiring into some important relations of labour and capital, and causes the nature of the workman's societies to be better understood. Whenever the masters find themselves inconvenienced by the union of the men, it is common to hear them talk as if such combination were an unmitigated evil, and they call for public sympathy to aid them in wasting capital and energy in the vain attempt to crush the principle of association, and reduce the working classes to isolated units. Associations for provision against calamities the capitalists do not object to; but immediately after the legislature has removed all doubts as to the legality of combining to employ moral means to raise wages or enforce regulations, the master builders meet a strike by a demand that the men shall unconditionally surrender a constitutional right guaranteed to them by Act of Parliament. This is a course which public opinion will not tolerate, and the sooner the employers abandon it the better for their reputation, and also for their prospects of inducing the men to modify claims or regulations that ought not to be sustained.

The printed document put forth by the master builders was evidently prepared for them by some professional agitator, and they require to be counselled against mischievous advisers quite as much as the men. The interview which they had on Monday with the Home Secretary shows that they labour under no small confusion of thought. One member of the deputation, whose name is not given, but who is stated to employ about 1,000 hands, complained of the regulations made by the men's society, which he said was perverted from legitimate objects. He called its action an incubus which the masters must get rid of, but while holding out to the men the threat of starvation or surrender, he declared that no "coercion" was intended. Another member spoke of the men as "emboldened by their various successes," and a third explained that by a previous strike the men had succeeded in obtaining an advance of 10 per cent. The operation of the Trade societies is spoken of as a tyranny, not only to

masters, but to men, and yet one of the deputation excused the masters' combination because it had been "ascertained beyond dispute that contributions were being made by all the operatives, society men and non-society men, indiscriminately, to support the strike at Messrs. Trollope's." This entirely disposes of the assertion that the men are tyrannised over by the society. Its regulations may be wise or foolish, but it is clear that they represent the average opinion of the men. Another equally absurd charge often made is, that the delegates or managers of strikes make a good thing of it. The fact is that trade societies are regulated by very strict rules, and the scale of remuneration for ordinary or extraordinary services is very moderate—often not more than simple compensation for loss of time. Mr. Cubitt seemed to invite an expression of opinion from the Government in favour of acceding to the demands of the men, and charging the public a little more for the work performed; but another builder said, "The proceedings of the men in Messrs. Trollope's case almost amounted to a conspiracy"—a description which would equally apply to the masters' conduct, but which is obviously unsuitable to either side so long as operations are kept within the limits of the law. Sir G. C. Lewis treated the matter very sensibly, by declining any attempt to fix the price of labour, and by declaring that the men would be entitled to increase of wages if the state of the market enabled them to make good their demand. If the men hold well together, it is for the masters to consider whether the expense and trouble of bringing fresh labour into the field will be greater than that of granting the requisition of the men. It is no part of our function to decide this question, but it is important to observe that Mr. Marsh Nelson, the architect, in a letter to the Master Builders' Society, in which he refuses to join them, declares his conviction that the men are right, and states many of their grievances more clearly than they have done for themselves. Mr. Nelson reminds the public that the men have usually to walk long distances to and from their work, which adds a couple of hours to the actual duration of their labour. He also says, "Three months in the year, at least, most of the builders oblige the men to work nine hours only, and deduct an hour's pay from them—which money, it is said, goes into the builder's pocket, as they charge their principals for a full day's work." It is remarkable that, although a large part of building work is done by contract—which is a virtual pledging of the services of the men—the adhesion of the latter to their employer is of the loosest kind, being in fact an engagement by the hour, and liable, as far as outdoor work is concerned, to be broken at any time of day by a shower of rain.

The masters complain of arrangements by which the men create an artificial scarcity of labour, such as interdicting a bricklayer from putting the trowel out of his right hand, by which the amount of work he does is considerably diminished; or deciding that only twelve bricks should be put into a hod that would hold sixteen or twenty. Some of these schemes are contrary to the real interests of the workmen, but they have a clear right to offer their labour on such terms if they please.

If there is a certain quantity of work required, and eight men, by labouring twelve hours a day, could perform it, but there are twelve men out of employment and these as a body offer their services on condition of being employed eight hours a piece, the transaction is perfectly legitimate, and it only becomes wrong when improper means are used to procure the consent and union upon which it is based. That workmen often create difficulties in the way of carrying on business that redound to their own injury and that of their employers, we are well aware; but the true moral to be drawn from these facts is not that their right of combination should be assailed, but that their education and social position should be so far improved as to lead them to take sounder views.

Trade societies have rendered an invaluable service to the working men in teaching them habits of combination and self-denial; and it is impossible to read the rules by which they are governed without appreciating their value. In one set before us even rude conduct is the subject of a fine, and so is quarrelsome boasting of being independent of an employer. The preface to the rules of the Amalgamated Engineers says, "By association we acquire the discipline which allows

us to act together, and the patience which enables us to wait for results. Organization gives to men a special character, and is a source of strength." When men have to travel in search of employment these societies assist them both by information and money, subject, however, to good conduct; and Mr. Nelson, speaking of the Masons' society, declares "their rules are a perfect study: they partake very much of the admirable German system for travelling artisans. They have upwards of 200 lodges throughout the country, and any one transgressing against 'sobriety, decency, or morality' is reported and punished by the society!" According to their statement, they wish "to place themselves in such a position as shall gain the esteem of all good men." Judicious capitalists will not encourage in hostility to these associations, but will recognise the good they do in raising the character of the men and creating a feeling of self respect. When they do harm it is usually for want of adequate knowledge; and the middle-class has no right to complain that the working-classes are uninformed about political economy when very few of their own order could give a simple lesson on the subject, and when, with the exception of Mr. Shield's class in the London University School, its elements are scarcely anywhere taught to their own sons.

THE PARLIAMENTS OF 1859.

THE short and busy session which began in the second week of June and terminates with the second week of August has been chiefly occupied in voting supplies and imposing taxes. The life of the old Parliament was cut short by the hand of Lord Derby before it could do anything, because it would not allow him to dabble with reform for the amusement and advantage of his party. In turn, the new Parliament cut short the life of Lord Derby's ministry, and, in consequence of this mutual slaughter, the six months between February and August, usually devoted to legislation, have been wasted in party intrigues, party contentions, and nursing corruption. Some debates there have been, but the quantity, from the alternate extinction of the Parliament and the ministry, was a month less than usual. They have, at the same time, been more interesting than usual. A war suddenly began, and a peace even more suddenly concluded; an attempt to tamper with the constitution, and the displacement of a ministry; the discovery that, being the strongest nation in the world, we are defenceless, and the necessity of preparation to guard against invasion, have been topics of rare interest, and have summoned into life the whole debating power of Parliament. The wisdom which has flowed therefrom cannot be scooped up and measured; but we are compelled to suppose, as noble lords, right hon. and hon. members intended to enlighten us, that they succeeded, otherwise the twenty weeks' work of our thousand legislators has not redounded much to the advantage, and has certainly not increased the wealth, of the community.

Improvements in our complicated jumble of laws, which were hoped for in February, are in August found to be vain delusions. Nothing has been done to remedy the crying mischief of the numerous shortcoming and contradictory enactments which encumber the statute book, and are a disgrace to the Legislature and a curse to the people. The Parliament has had time to sanction a vast increase of expenditure and taxation, to add therefore very much to the evils of which it is the source, but it has not had time to remedy any, however long-standing and flagrant, which proceed from its ignorance or folly in an antecedent period. Having had two Chancellors of the Exchequer, equally zealous in their functions of providing the ways and means for their colleagues, we are doubly burdened. Mr. Gladstone seems to have been anxious to outdo Mr. Disraeli; and he has inflicted, which the other dare not, an 8d. rate per pound on a six months' income—vitiating the tax, which can be only reasonable in proportion as it is permanent, by the shortness of the period for which he has levied the large rate. Has it ever occurred to the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues, that if they had not levied this heavy mulct on the profits of the builders, these might have been willing to make some concession to the workmen, which might have avoided the present unhappy strike? As the late and present Parliament, in the last six

months, have done little more than break up a ministry and sanction a wasteful expenditure, we can only hope that in the recess the Parliament will learn to behave better, and, when it meets again, will be prepared to give us large measures of reform.

A VISION OF WHITEBAIT.

ON Wednesday last her Majesty's Ministers dined on whitebait at Greenwich. On the Thursday there were headaches in high places: soda-water was in the ascendant, and blue pill was the order of the day. So much we may predict, from our knowledge of ordinary human nature. After all, ministers are mortals; and the combination of alcohol and salmon-cutlets produces the same chemical disturbances in aristocratic as in plebeian stomachs. Here, however, our penetration ends. As to the details of the ministerial banquet we are left in outer darkness. Alas! that it should be so. To the cynical and speculative mind, these parliamentary symposia—these "noctes senatoriales"—must afford rare food for mental contemplation. What a price would not one gladly pay even for the revelations of any waiter of a philosophical disposition, who, having first satisfied his base corporeal instincts by dining off the remnants of the repast, were then, with a full stomach and an easy conscience, to moralise on what he heard and saw.

Our wishes, like all mortal things, like the savour of salmon and the fumes of punch, and the froth of champagne, are but vanity. We ask in vain for information. It is the fashion nowadays for every one to confess their sins. Why have we not the "Confessions of a Cabinet Minister?" As suggestions for that great work, we would offer the following interrogations on the subject of ministerial dinners. Who, for instance, pays the bill? Our own impression, an impression amounting, indeed, to moral certainty, is that the country pays. If so, under what head of expenditure is the outlay entered? Are the broken glasses charged in the lump, or to each member separately, and are the silver spoons counted after dinner? Do Whig and Tory administrations dine at the same place, occupy the same room, and use, in fact, the same house of call? Do the same waiters wait on different occasions? Is there some old Ulysses of a waiter, who has seen many ministers, and known many premiers, who has lost all faith in the durability of all things political, save in ministerial dinners; who has learnt, indeed, by long experience that cabinets endure but for a season, while whitebait cometh in the summer.

The moral aspects of the banquet present more charms to us than its gross external features. We have always believed that the half-hour preceding dinner, when all the guests are not yet arrived, and the soup is not yet on the table, must be a very dreary one. We can fancy that the inferior ministers, the new men, the vice-presidents and under-secretaries, come too soon, like poor relations. The old staggers, the worn-out *roués* of politics, never come till the last moment. What grace is given to a minister who comes too late? How long a time would dinner be kept for the Minister for Foreign Affairs? How short a period would be thought decent to wait before sitting down without the presence of the President of the Poor-Law Board? Is grace said before meat? If so, who says it? Surely "Non nobis Domine" must be sung before dinner. It would be so eminently appropriate. Are any allusions permitted to grave occasions of a like character, to ex-colleagues and extinct statesmen; good-natured comments upon absent friends are the necessary condiment to appetite. A dinner without scandal would be like whitebait without cayenne, *craysters* without vinegar. Of course the futures of Lord Llanover and Lyveden were discussed on Wednesday last.—"Les absens out toujours tort," and we should not be surprised if, in the words of Rogers, the late Mr. Vernon Smith were then defined as a gentleman of a "most agreeable absence."

The most curious reflection of all is the possibility that, after dinner, as the bottles passed freely and the lights grew low, the old proverb was realised, and it was found that there was, indeed, "in vino veritas." Fancy the whole of the present ministry each severally speaking the truth under the influence of wine. How Lord John Russell must have grumbled that he ought to be at the top of the table, and Lord Palmerston at the bottom; that, in fact, according to Walpole's say-

ing, all things went well while the firm was Russell and Palmerston; but now that it was Palmerston and Russell, all things were going to the bad. The Premier would have sneered at the notion of Reform, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have chuckled at the idea of the repeal of the Income-tax. Milner Gibson must have got mandarin over his radical reminiscences, and Sir Charles Wood would have cried over the figures of the Indian budget. Cornwall Lewis would have stigmatised himself as a bore, and Lowe denounced himself as a humbug. Can it be true, as our Ulysean waiter whispers, almost inaudibly, that the evening terminated by Lord John Russell insisting on comic songs, and a visit to the Cyder Cellars; while Mr. Gladstone proposed a trip to Cremorne, in order to study the great problem of our social existence.

PAYING OFF.—NAVAL RESERVES.

In former times, after the State had ceased to need the services of the seamen it had seduced by bounties, or had impressed, it relentlessly turned them adrift. It paid them off; and, at the end of every naval war, the country was suddenly inundated with unemployed starving, begging, and sometimes stealing, seamen. According to the old song—

"Says Jack Tar, I'll go on the highway;
Better do that than do worse;
And the first jolly farmer I meet,
Bid him hand out the aleak of his purse."

And very often the disbanded sailor did go on the highway, and so revenged on society some of the injuries which, through the instrumentality of those who administered its affairs, society had inflicted on him. In those times the Admiralty forced men on board ship when they wanted them, and when they wanted them no longer forced them on shore, the whole service being coercion from first to last.

The service has since become partly voluntary. Not that the Admiralty ever had the good sense to obtain for the State the credit of renouncing impressment, which it was disgracefully compelled to give up, in spite of its inclination to retain and use it. Habituated, however, to coercion, and blinded, like other despots and like slave owners, to all rational means of accomplishing its objects, it continued the old plan when a totally different measure was required. Owing to the use of steam, improved artillery, and various other circumstances, the business of a man-of-war's seaman has become very different from the business of a merchant seaman. He has especially to be taught, and learns to handle artillery. Nevertheless, at the close of the Russian war, the Admiralty turned adrift a number of drilled and trained men, whose services it now needs, and is not able to procure. The folly of this has become plain to the veriest land lubber that ever spoke in Parliament, and has of late called down on the Admiralty much deserved censure. In defiance of freedom and national sentiment, this discredited board has made our naval pre-eminence depend exclusively on regulations, and it gets scared out of its wits by finding that it has neither the skill to frame, nor the power to carry out, regulations equal to the French Government. For it, therefore—after it has made the navy entirely distinct from the mercantile marine—to disband its own trained men, was putting the nation to expense, and exposing it to danger. At the same time, under other circumstances, we are inclined to think that paying off the seamen, or getting the trained men to mix with the rest of the population, would be an excellent means of instructing our youth in the first elements of naval warfare. Our old and still execrable system of flogging, &c., induces the authorities, as the rule, to keep all the gulls they can catch, and prevent a knowledge of what they do being diffused through the land.

Were the service wholly voluntary, with no other restriction as to time than that imposed by circumstances—such as that of a ship going to the East Indies—a much greater number of the people than now would try their luck on board a man-of-war. At all times much useful knowledge is transmitted from man to man, without the intervention of the schoolmaster, the book, or the newspaper; and from those who were returning from their service or voyage, an aspiring youngster might learn much about reefing a topsail, splicing a gun, and heaving the lead, before he

saw them. He would acquire such a familiarity with the whole business of a ship that he would practise it with comparative ease when required. Thus free and voluntary service—the men going as well as coming at their option—is better even than a conscription or a militia for diffusing through the whole population the knowledge of the ways of a man-of-war. To discharge trained men at their own desire—not in the brutal manner they were formerly thrust on shore after being forced on board—would begin the education of youth for the service of the State. The paying-off was wrong when done by a board which, in spite of experience, relies on arbitrary regulations, and prefers its own devices to the wise maxims of civil polity.

At the commencement of a war many seamen are wanted speedily; and the problem which has engaged the attention of the Manning Commissioners, the Admiralty, and the Legislature, is how to get them; and these several bodies have come to the conclusion to form in the coast-guard—in a body of seamen attached to the coasting trade, &c., at the expense of 600,000*l.* per annum—a naval reserve. The palpable fault of the scheme is that it does not add one man to the actual resources of the navy, but throws it for help on some other services, impeding them when war breaks out. Sir Charles Napier's plan—which is also a very old plan of increasing the number of seamen embarked on board our ships in peace, and of embarking in them sailors exclusively—has the merit of costing much less than the Commissioners' scheme, and of adding, during peace, to the number of seamen in existence. It would tend to equalise the number of seamen required in peace and in war; and the chief reserve being in the marine barracks, or the whole body of marines, a war would not—as with the system of reserves now adopted—necessarily impede any business or trade. Our real reserve, beside the extra seamen and marines, would be found in all the youthful maritime population of the empire, who would be eager to serve in the navy, were it not degraded by the stinking-fish cry of its frightened chiefs, whenever the country was really threatened. Nothing is necessary to secure the national supremacy at sea, so far as the supply of men is concerned, but to make service in the navy entirely voluntary, and employ only seamen in our men-of-war during peace.

Such a plan, however, supposes that the Admiralty should have confidence in the maritime population; and the Admiralty, unfortunately, thinks that it must do everything, and provide for everything, or nothing will be done, nor provided for. In fact, to think otherwise would be derogating from its authority, abdicating its functions, admitting its partial inutility; and to hide its weakness, to make a show of usefulness, and retain its power, it inflicts incredible mischief on the community. If the general Government believed that the people would not feed themselves, unless it made regulations for the purpose, it could not act more absurdly than the Admiralty, which from believing that they will not defend the country, bribes or forces them to do it. At this moment, according to Mr. Cardwell, there are 60,000 British seamen in the United States; and those who know these men believe that they, as well as the whole maritime population of the Empire, are proud of England's naval greatness, and would, were it not for the terrible mistrust of the Admiralty and its consequences, rush to her aid, were she in danger. They might, in fact, be counted on as part of her great naval reserve. In comparison with the immense force which perfectly free service would place at her command, the old pensioners, the coast-guards, and the hired volunteers, about which the Manning Commissioners and the Admiralty say an immense deal, are mere dribbles not worthy of one moment's consideration. The reserve of the nation is the whole maritime population, and to secure its services in time of need it is only necessary that the Admiralty should have confidence, do justice, and fear nothing; or otherwise should stand out of the way.

We do not, at the same time, suppose the seamen to be insensible to the charms of a good money payment. Why should they be? Their betters are not Admirals and captains, and Lords of the Admiralty, and our very greatest patriots anxiously contract for a large remuneration. Why should the sailor give his time for nothing? Pay him well. The upper members of the profession are much belied

—at least were—including some very great men ennobled for their services—if they do not know the meaning of the word *capabar*, as the tailor knows the meaning of the word *cabbage*. And how can gentlemen, who are solemnly intent on filling their own purses, not always honestly, expect that the sailor shall serve for little or nothing? To seek wealth is the grand pursuit of the whole nation, and the sailor runs with the rest. At the same time, there is not another class in the community in which the noble sentiments predominate, as in the seamen, above sordid selfishness.

ITALIAN STATESMEN.

URBANO RATTAZZI.

SIGNOR RATTAZZI, the present Minister of Victor Emmanuel, and virtual head of the Piedmontese Cabinet, is one of the best known and most energetic of Italian statesmen. By accepting the resignation of Count Cavour, after the preliminaries of the Peace of Villafranca, and by nominating Rattazzi to the Ministry, the King of Piedmont has unmistakably proved to Italy and to Europe that he accepted French succour in the late Italian War simply from the consciousness of his own inability to overcome the Austrian arms. He knew but too well the uncertainty, if not the impossibility, of employing Italian force for the attainment of Italian nationality. The choice of Rattazzi as Minister is an additional proof, if such were needed, of the positive and unwavering tendencies of the King towards maintaining an independent line of policy, though recently compelled by circumstances to accept foreign aid.

Signor Rattazzi was born at Casale. He was brought up to the law, and practised in his native town as an advocate—a profession which in Italy, as in France, is considered one of the most liberal, and looked upon as affording an opening for the most noble and independent public career. In consequence of his profound legal knowledge and his intimate acquaintance with the Piedmontese laws, as comprised in the code promulgated by the present Savoy dynasty, Rattazzi practised with the most decided and flattering success until 1848. In that year he sat in the Chamber of Deputies for the city of Alessandria, and not long afterwards formed part of the Casati Cabinet in the department of Public Instruction. He resigned this office after the peace of Milan, and subsequently held office under the Minister Gioberti as Keeper of the Seals. This Cabinet being dissolved on the question of restoring the Pope and Grand Duke of Tuscany, prior to the unfortunate battle of Novara, he returned to Casale and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1850 he was re-elected deputy, and the Liberal party numbered him among its most energetic adherents. He is a man of ready mental resources, a clever reasoner, and good orator; his acute, decided, telling speeches are eminently adapted to settle disputed questions and to detect and expose the distorted and fallacious views of his opponents. Rattazzi, like Cavour, represents Italy truly free and an independent nation, and in this character he was admitted to the Cabinet in 1851 with the portfolio of the Interior and of Justice. It was at this period that his political character first became fully developed. He proposed two projects of law—one with reference to the convents, the other to mortmain,—and by means of these laws he shook the priestly edifice to its very foundation. Sacerdotal and monastic tyranny, encroachment, privilege, and abuse, exercised for the aggrandisement of the hierarchy and oppression of the people, were by them restrained and annulled. By these two laws Rattazzi succeeded in establishing the principle of religious tolerance; a principle which forms the basis of social liberty, without which political freedom can never exist. His liberalism was not yet satisfied, but went still further. He introduced and carried a bill through the Chamber of Deputies in favour of civil marriage. But the Piedmontese aristocracy, which is more exclusive than the Austrian, the Prussian, or the English, caused the rejection of the law by the Senate, and Rattazzi in consequence retired from the ministry. The Chamber of Deputies then nominated him president, a post which he filled with great wisdom and honour.

In 1857 the question was raised in the Chamber of the transference of the maritime arsenal from Genoa to Nice. On this occasion Rattazzi struggled against the municipal spirit exhibited by Genoa, and greatly forwarded the wise and just project of the Minister of War. He has ever been opposed

to that municipal exclusivism which in past times paralysed and annihilated all efforts for national progress, and which still, to some extent, retards the cause of Italian nationality. His comprehensive liberalism has raised up a strong party against him. When the last Mazzinian plot was discovered at Genoa, he was accused, as Minister of the Interior, of great negligence if not of connivance, and public feeling ran very strongly against him. He, however, retained throughout that period the good will of the King and the confidence of Cavour, and the charges brought against him may be looked upon as mere calumnious reports, raised by his political opponents for the furtherance of their own plans. His past services to his country give him a claim to favourable judgment in his present office. As a member of the Piedmontese Cabinet at a time of trying perplexity like the present, his position is a most unenviable one. The Piedmontese seem indisposed to confide in him or rely upon his ministerial capabilities to the extent which is his due; but, in fact, it is doubtful if they would be satisfied with any one in place of Count Cavour. Under existing circumstances it is utterly impossible that Rattazzi can offer his counsel to the King, and guide the actions of Victor Emmanuel to the satisfaction of either himself or his sovereign. The King is at present in a state of dependence upon Napoleon III. The conqueror of Solferino thought proper to sign the preliminaries of peace independently of his brave ally, and the *Re galantuomo* was fain to receive Lombardy as a gift from France instead of obtaining Italy as the Italians hoped. If the latter object were one capable of attainment, the ready talents and good will of Rattazzi would eminently fit him to avail himself of any circumstance which might hereafter tend to its realisation. The time may, perhaps, not be far distant when it will be perceived that Italian nationality is as pressing a want for Europe as for Italy—an object as essential to the peace of the world as of the Peninsula. While awaiting with deep anxiety the issue of the political events of the next few days or weeks, we would bear the past in memory, and nourish hopes for the ultimate success of those who think and act for the good of Italy. In spite of all that has been or may be alleged against him by adverse political parties, Signor Urbano Rattazzi has a right to be placed among the men most remarkable for political uprightness, fidelity to the King, and devotion to the cause of Italian independence.

MAZZINI ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

JOSEPH MAZZINI has addressed a long letter to the daily papers, in which he states:—

There is nothing worse than a policy of fear towards a Power equal to you in strength, but not really friendly.

Louis Napoleon divined the source of that policy, and prosecuted with greater audacity his own designs.

The Crimean war was for him only the means of ensuring that a treaty of peace should be signed in Paris, and of opening the way for an understanding with Russia. No sooner had he gained his object than he hastened, as he has now, to conclude an insecure peace for his ally, and which was declared to be premature by English public opinion. He aggravated the hostility between England and Russia, and the secret negotiations with the Czar began soon after. As in the Crimean war, so in the war in Italy. Louis Napoleon sought the means of a new alliance with Austria. The traditional pride of the Austrian monarchy could only be subdued upon the field of battle. "Our war," he said to Count Cavour, in the conferences at Plombières, "will only last seven weeks; after a defeat Austria will offer again the conditions of 1848, and we shall accept them. The Powers dare not interfere." Count Cavour, sincerely or not little matters, gave his adherence, and made of the national Italian idea a stepping-stone to the Austro-Russo-French alliance. But as soon as the Italian national idea, emancipating itself from the plan, pointed towards unity and disappointed the dynastic ambition of Louis Napoleon, he hastened on the peace, he proposed what in the first idea he was to have accepted.

The peace of Villafranca is the inauguration of a new holy alliance between the three Powers which now represent despotism in Europe, Imperial France, Russia, and Austria. The aim of the alliance—they are phrases uttered at Plombières and at Stuttgart, is to imperialise Europe, making themselves master, in order to falsify it, of the national idea, and substituting the territorial question to the question of liberty. The means—and this will be the next step

to the Lombard war—are, the partition between the three members of the alliance of the Mahometan possessions in Europe and Africa, and war with England. If Austria did not accept the proposals of Villafranca, the plan was to have been executed in a modified manner between the Czar and the Emperor. Hungary, emancipated from Austria, would fall to Constantine; the Mediterranean, converted into a French lake, to the Emperor. Russia was to be, directly or indirectly, mistress of the north and of the east of Europe, Imperial France of the west and of the south. At present the agreement of the three changes the idea of partition, and limits, as I said, the next step to the dismemberment of Oriental Europe, and to the war against England and Prussia.

I declare, not from conjecture more or less probable, but from certain knowledge of the fact, the existence of this plan. I declare that it was discussed at Plombières—I declare that the bases of agreement between the Emperor and the Czar, concerning the East, were carried back by La Roncière to Paris in his last mission, shortly before the Sardo-Lombard war. Those live in Europe who know the truth of what I say, and ought to substantiate it, but they will not; nor is it for me to betray those who choose to be silent.

Morally, neutrality is the abandonment of every function, of every mission, of every duty which is to be fulfilled on earth; it is mere passive existence, forgetfulness of all that sanctifies a people, the negation of the common right of nations, egotism raised to a principle—it is political atheism. A people cannot limit its own free action without falling, without denying the progress which God calls it to advance. Politically, the neutrality of a State is its nullification. It does not diminish a single danger, but condemns a State to confront it in isolation. History points to States that neutrality has drawn into ruin—Venice, for example; not one that neutrality has saved from war or invasion. "Media vita," said Titus Livius, "quæ nec amicos perdit nec inimicos tollit." By inscribing a negation upon its own flag, a nation does not avoid death, but adds dishonour to it.

I do not speak of a war of contrary interests, I speak of a war of opposite principles. On one side is the flag of liberty, right, truth, and good; on the other, that of tyranny, absolute power, falsehood and evil. On one side they fight for freedom of thought, for the inviolability of conscience, for the fraternal association of the peoples; on the other, for the destroying the freedom of thought and conscience, for unjust conquests for enthroning brute force as the governing principle of the world. And you, free and strong nations, you who declare yourselves believers in truth and justice, and repeat for eighteen centuries the Christian formula, all men are sons of God, and all brothers, you say, Between good and evil we will remain neutral, indifferent spectators! It is the speech of Cain. Any people who adopts or teaches it ought no longer to dare to call itself Christian—that people, practically, is a people of atheists or cowards.

Cowardly and atheistical was the formula uttered by Casimir Périer during the reign of Louis Philippe—*chacun pour soi, chacun chez soi*—neutrality is only the practical application of that formula. The doctrine of neutrality—of indifference between the two principles, liberty and despotism—was inaugurated by Canning, in his discourse of the 28th April, 1823. From that time forward England has progressed in the path which leads to isolation. She has not, at the present time, a single ally amongst the peoples or Governments upon whom, in the hour of real danger, she can rely with confidence. The Governments know her to be useless for their designs; the peoples accuse her of egotism.

Imperialism is the most urgent danger of Europe. Europe must combat it—conquer, or die in the attempt.

The only way to destroy it is by isolating it, and snatching from it the arms with which it is preparing to conquer Europe.

These arms are the principles of nationality.

I need not insist upon the power of the principle; it is sufficiently proved by the facts. Agitations, diplomatic conferences, insurrections, war—all have originated, in the last quarter of a century, from this principle. All point, as a political axiom, to the inevitable remodelling of the map of Europe. In the awakening races, which constitute the Turkish empire in Europe, and the restless subjects of the Austrian empire, lies the secret of the power of Czarism; the thrill of re-awakening Italy has excited Louis Napoleon to the Italian war, and has soon after hastened the peace of Villafranca. Without a re-settlement of Europe in accordance with the natural tendencies of the peoples, there is no peace, no possibility of fraternal association.

Louis Napoleon and the Czar intend to avail themselves, for their own ends, of this principle. It must be taken from them, and the opposed nationalities must not, from despair of getting assistance from others, be permitted to throw themselves at the feet of Imperialism.

Louis Napoleon and the Czar intend to substitute the territorial question for that of liberty. Europe must guarantee liberty to the peoples.

A league, headed by England, which, uniting in one, England, Prussia, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, and the other minor states of Europe, should declare itself guarantee of the independence and liberty of every State, in whatever concerns its internal affairs, and ready to protect even by force of arms that liberty and independence against any invader whatsoever, would radically destroy the plans of Imperialism, would withdraw the peoples for ever from its seductions, would render new wars impossible from its numerical force, and would isolate the empire, condemning it to fight for its existence in France.

Such a league is not only possible, but easy. All Europe is now afraid of the invading tendencies of Imperialism.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

On Monday morning the Prince of Wales visited the Botanical Gardens, and assisted at the transplanting of a larch tree from the plain to the hill part of the gardens, the larch tree is of exactly the same age as his Royal Highness—eighteen years.

Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, left Buckingham Palace on Monday evening for Holyrood Palace, on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

Prince Louis of Bavaria, brother of the Empress of Austria, is about to marry (morganatically) Mlle. Mendel, a Jewess, the daughter of a jeweller. The lady will assume the title of Baroness de Walheren.

There will be no official reception on the occasion of the fête of the 15th of August, the Empress intending to set out immediately for the Pyrenees. It is expected that he will stay a fortnight at St. Sauveur, when the court goes into the country, the Empress going straight on to Biarritz.

Most of the German princes are now enjoying leisure at various places. The King of Wurtemberg is at Baden-Baden; the Grand Duke of Baden at Mainau, on the banks of the Lake of Constance; and the Grand Duke of Hesse is paying a visit to the ex-King Louis of Bavaria at the Chateau of Leopoldskron.

A vacancy has taken place among the Naval Knights of Windsor, by the demise of Lieutenant George Hurst, R.N., who died on Saturday last at his residence at Southsea. The gallant officer was appointed in 1838.

A communication from Cherbourg states that the imperial yacht the *Aigle* will leave that port on the 16th for Biarritz, to be in attendance on the Emperor and Empress for their excursions at sea during the season.

A letter from Kissengen states that M. de Bleski, the gentleman who insulted the Prussian Minister at the table d'hôte of the Kurhaus, has been condemned to twelve days' imprisonment, and to banishment from the kingdom of Bavaria at the end of that period.

The death of Mr. F. Zollinger, well known for his scientific and ethnographical researches in the Indian Archipelago, is recorded as having taken place at Proboling on the 19th of May.

THE LATE LORD MINTO.—The funeral of the Earl of Minto took place in a private manner on Saturday. The remains of his lordship rest in the vault beneath the parish church of Minto.

Miss Florence Nightingale, who read a paper on the "Management of Hospitals" at the last meeting of the Social Science Association in Liverpool, has presented the MS. of the paper to the corporation of that town. It will be carefully preserved amongst the corporate archives.

The *Era* says that immediately after his marriage, Mr. Albert Smith conveyed his happy bride to his "mountain home" at Chamouni, where, beneath the suggestive shadow of the mighty Mont Blanc, they will pass the honeymoon.

The correspondent of a contemporary says:—"Allow me to call your attention to a remarkable suspension of work—we certainly can't call it a strike, which took place on Sunday. Big Ben, instead of striking twice at two o'clock p.m. struck only once, and then kept holiday till past midnight. Whether he wished to follow the builders' movement, and only to work for nine hours, or whether he means never to give tongue on Sunday, I'm sure I can't tell; certain it is he only did seven hours' work yesterday, and Mr. Fitzroy will have to give him notice to quit if he doesn't behave himself better."

LITERATURE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

It is rumoured in publishing and literary circles that negotiations are on foot for the purchase of the *Literary Gazette* by the proprietors of the *Critic*. We shall be glad to have to congratulate the veteran of the literary press on falling into the arms, and uniting its aged existence with its young and vigorous cotemporary. The *Critic* has steadily pursued its way, and has, under able and persevering management, advanced itself into a distinguished and authoritative position. Its varied intelligence, both literary and scientific, is more abundant than in any other British journal, and it has a staff of contributors who show they are well fitted for passing in review the entire literature of the age, as it issues from the ever-teeming press.

Had the lamented Bayle St. John lived, his next work would have been a biography of Rabelais, which, we believe, will be completed and edited by his younger brother, Mr. Horace St. John. We hear that the labours of the author have been with a view to show that the world-famed humourist has been misrepresented to English readers by his translators, especially by the witty and learned Urquhart.

Mr. Hotten, the bookseller, has recently published a "Dictionary of Slang," and so rapidly has it gone off that he is about to bring out a second edition. With respect to a statement that he had received offers of assistance from Lord Strangford, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and others, he writes to the *Critic*: "I am reluctantly compelled to give a partial contradiction. I am, it is true, preparing a second edition of my work, but I have not the honour of an acquaintance with the gentlemen you mention as interested in the reissue, and I have certainly never received offers of assistance from them."

Speaking of the gift of the City of Paris to Lamartine, the Paris correspondent of the *Star* says: "Poor Lamartine seems to have far more difficulty in proving himself a pauper than a poet. The Conseil d'Etat is throwing many obstacles in the way of the generous intention of the City of Paris, and it seems doubtful whether, after all, the author of 'Jocelyn' will be enabled to shelter his head in the Petite Mueette. Calculators and combiners and putters of that and that together, who abound in vast numbers here, have discovered, however, that there is antagonism at the bottom of all this, and that the man who will not receive succour from the Emperor shall not receive it from any other quarter. The City of Paris and the Conseil d'Etat are always at daggers drawn—it is their natural state; and so Lamartine must wander away again with stick and wallet to one of his own beggar's huts or shanties, the chateau of Saint Point for instance, where he may hide from the storm until the City of Paris consents to buy Milly or Monceau, the other beggar's bothie which he owns, back from his creditors."

A letter from Paris says:—"Guizot has just arrived from Val Richer in order to finish the third volume of his memoirs; and it is so near the 24th, the day fixed for the great Orleans meeting, that it is not astonishing to learn that Thiers should have just come back to his hotel likewise, in order to finish his volume, too."

We may here mention the appearance of a very carefully executed work by M. Leonce Anquez, professor of history at the Lycée St. Louis, and but just issued by Durand of Paris—namely, "A History of the Political Assemblies of the Protestants of France, from the Peace of La Rochelle in 1573 to their Suppression by the Treaty of Montpellier in 1622;" including, of course, the long discussions relative to the first and second edicts of Nantes. Professor Anquez has evidently devoted much time to his work—which, however, only occupies a moderate sized volume; and it is executed in no controversial spirit, but with thorough historical impartiality.

In connexion with the inauguration of the Chambers' Institution at Peebles, a dinner took place on Tuesday night, in the new hall of the Institution, at which Mr. William Chambers presented the deed of gift to the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the borough. In the speech of the evening he said:—"I never was, and never will pretend to say that I am, the originator of cheap literature. All I presume to claim is, that about 1832, there was an extraordinary aptitude for the purchase and reading of cheap literature. Most of it was very poor, and not of a quality which ought to have been addressed to intelligent readers. I endeavoured to turn the tide of popular taste, and get for it that material for which there was a craving; and in that attempt I was successful. *Chambers's Journal*, which was originated in the month of February,

1832, about six weeks in advance of the *Penny Magazine*, was received with a degree of acception which astonished me and my friends. Assisted by my brother, I entered on the career. With his graphic and elegant papers, that publication became soon more successful than I had ever any reason to expect. It went on, and goes on now, with a degree of popularity which has astonished and surprised all who are connected with it. Having gained the public ear in 1832, it has not lost it in 1859."

The adjudicators of the prizes for the best essays on the Causes of the Decline in the Society of Friends have been prevented from arriving at an earlier decision by unforeseen hindrances, and by the large number and extent of the essays submitted to them, and by their exceeding desire to deal justly. It has, after careful consideration, been determined that an essay, bearing a motto from the epistle of the York Quarterly Meeting of the year 1855, should receive the first prize; and one, bearing the motto *verbum, vita, lux*, the second prize. The author of the first essay is Mr. J. S. Rountree, of York; of the second, Mr. Thomas Hancock, of Nottingham.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL GARIBALDI. Written by himself. With his Sketches of his Companions in Arms. Translated by his friend and admirer, Theodore Dwight. Embellished with a fine engraved portrait on steel.—Sampson Low, Son and Co.

The importance of this work is manifest from the title, and there are few indeed who will not be curious to ascertain the details of a life so honoured and so heroic. That such life should be sketched by his own pen is an advantage that cannot be too highly estimated, and indeed gives infinite value to the book. The manuscripts, from which the autobiography was composed, were placed in the translator's hands in the year 1850, but he was prohibited their use until lately, when the crisis seemed to demand their publication. In relation to Garibaldi's "sketches of his companions" there is a point of interest. They were written in 1850, while resident on Staten Island and employed at daily labour in the candle manufactory of his countryman and friend, Sig. Meucci. They would have been more in number but for the fatigue consequent of his regular day's work. The account of his wife, Anna Garibaldi, is especially interesting. She was a brave woman, valiant and fearless as her husband.

The translator refers to a former work of his, a brief history of the Roman Republic of 1849, in which he had given an outline of Garibaldi's life; but a more extended biography was properly demanded by the American public. Mr. Dwight has for years been on terms of intimacy with the Italian patriots, and familiar with passing events in Italy. He believes, too, that Providence has committed to the Italians, "in a prominent degree, the execution of some of his greatest designs, and the fulfilment of some of the most glorious prophecies and promises recorded in the Bible, especially in overturning Popery." For his hero, also, he has profound veneration.

"If," says he "there be any personage in history distinguished by extraordinary conduct and gallantry in the field, and, through a long military career, has clearly proved to have derived extraordinary courage, fortitude, magnanimity and generosity, from the pure influences of domestic life; if there be on record a distinct and decided testimony of any military hero, declaring that he has been stimulated to fight and conquer, to spare foes and forgive offences, to expose life, and to sacrifice ease and fortune, friends and country, in order to defend the weak and oppressed, and whose life has shown that this, and not ambition, a spirit of adventure, or the love of gold or of blood, has been his motive, in a greater degree than Garibaldi, when and where did such a man live, and what was his name?"

Respecting the events of 1849, Mr. Dwight remarks that Garibaldi was then called to the active defence of the Italian Republic.

"He was called, in 1849, to the active defence of the Italian Republic in the City of Rome, and performed great and glorious deeds under the walls of that city, which he had contemplated in his childhood with inexpressible feelings of veneration for the past, indignation at the present, and ardent desire for the future, mingled with hope and sustained by prayer. The time at length arrived when he was called from the obscure position which he held among the mountains, with a band of ill-armed and ill-paid men, patriots indeed, and some of them the remains of his veteran Italian Legion, which he had so long trained in South America, but all of them depressed, if not disheartened, by the loss of all in the North of Italy, and the relapse of a large part of Europe back to the old system.

"The assemblage of Italians in Rome, from all quarters of Italy, presented a scene at once interesting and instructive. It proved, in a practical and forcible manner, the success of the efforts which had been made for many years, by intelligent patriots, to propagate a spirit of unity. The Republicans generally, indeed universally, adopted the idea so early embraced by Garibaldi, during his first visit to Rome, that the Italians ought to feel like brethren of one family, members of the same nation, with Rome as their metropolis. Italians, therefore, came in from all directions, and entered, it may be said, by all her gates; yet compared with the native citizens of the capital, these formed but a small number, although the enemies of the Republic were guilty of a double falsehood, in their misrepresentation of the case: first, by pretending that the defenders of Rome were not her citizens, but overawed the inhabitants, and acted contrary to their will; and, second, by calling all other Italians 'foreigners.' Under these false pretences the Pope called in foreign sovereigns to interfere, and restore him to power; and under these false pretences it was that France, Austria, Naples, and Spain answered, and the deed was performed by the first named power.

"By a course of falsehood, hypocrisy, and self-contradiction, France proceeded to accomplish what had been planned for the overthrow of a sister republic. This will be evident to one who reviews the successive steps in diplomatic negotiations, in military movements, and armistices, a series of acts of false faith, such as can hardly be paralleled in any other page of history of double its length. And, what is peculiarly painful for an American, the part which our own government performed in the disgraceful drama, the dark and bloody tragedy, was one which will for ever discredit us: for, while our Minister at Paris recognised the French Republic of 1848, without delay, Mr. Cass, Jun., our Chargé in Rome, never recognised the Roman Republic at all, but often and openly visited the French headquarters, during the siege of the city. It is true that, on the one hand, we are told that his instructions from Washington were, not to acknowledge the new Roman government, unless there should be a prospect of its continuance; but, on the other, any man of sense must see that there was, at least, equal reason for sending similar instructions to our Minister in Paris, and for his delaying his recognition. We may, indeed, say more than this: for, in the circumstances then existing, the simple act of recognising the Roman Republic by our government would probably have secured its permanency. Louis Napoleon's unprincipled course would then have drawn remonstrances from us, and he could hardly have proceeded through it with success."

Mr. Dwight then proceeds to blame the American people as more guilty than their government. "Few," he says, "even of the wisest and the best men in the United States duly appreciated the cause of Italy." We have to regret the same apathy of feeling among ourselves at the present crisis;—but events have a force which will ere long compel a kindling of finer emotions.

The father of Garibaldi was a sailor; his mother was a model for women. He is indebted to her for her patriotic teaching. His infancy was passed in Nice, where few men, he says, knew how to be Italians, and where the language was scarcely spoken. His elder brother, Angelo, wrote to him from America, advising him to study his native tongue, and he began accordingly to read Roman and Italian history with much interest. Subsequently he embarked in the *Costanza*, under the command of Angelo Pesante, whose good example had much influence on him; his second voyage he made to Rome in a vessel of his father's. Take Garibaldi's impressions of Rome:—

"Rome, once the capital of the world, now the capital of a sect! The Rome which I had painted in my imagination no longer existed. The future Rome, rising to regenerate the nation, has now long been a dominant idea in my mind, and inspired me with hope and energy. Thoughts, springing from the past, in short, have had a prevailing influence on me during my life. Rome, which I had before admired and thought of frequently, I ever since have loved. It has been dear to me beyond all things. I not only admired her for her former power and the remains of antiquity, but even the smallest thing connected with her was precious to me. Even in exile, these feelings were constantly cherished in my heart; and often, every often, have I prayed to the Almighty to permit me to see that city once more. I regarded Rome as the centre of Italy, for the union of which I ardently longed."

We now see the sentiment and the idea by which the conduct of Garibaldi has been inspired; and most instructive is the passage in which they are

recorded. No satisfactory result can be come to in the Italian question that does not carry out these. It is not to be supposed that a conference or congress will arrive at this at once. Italy is still in travail, and the European mind will have to go through many phases before the solution can be entertained, many more, perhaps, before it can be realised.

Having engaged in commerce with Rosetti, we find him navigating a bark and lying south of Jesus Maria, when he was attacked by two Brazilian vessels. This was his first battle; wherein, too, he was wounded; but his crew were victorious. In his next battle, he was more fortunate. He, and thirteen companions, had to encounter 150 opponents. The adventure occurred in Brazil. The next chance that befel him was that of shipwreck. For this, however, he was speedily consoled by his marriage with Anna. All his recollections of this brave woman are touched with a tender melancholy.

It is impossible for us to pursue Garibaldi through all his adventures. We may note, in passing, that his first child was born at San Simon, in 1840; and that in the course of his fortunes he turned cattle-drover, or *trappiere*. At Montevideo his thoughts were yet on Italy. They follow:—

"I conceived the idea of performing an important service for my own country, while devoting myself to that in which I was residing. I soon perceived that the spirit and character of the Italians needed great efforts, to raise them from the depressed state in which they existed in fact, as well as in the opinion of the world; and I was determined to elevate them, by such a practical training as alone could secure the end.

"By means of Napoleon's treachery to the cause of liberty, which he had pretended to espouse on entering Italy, that unhappy country had been led to a ruin more deep and complete than any of the other of his victims; for she had been, more than any other, reduced to spiritual slavery, as well as temporal. The allies (with Protestant Prussia and England among them) had restored the papacy along with monarchy and aristocracy; and yet the Italians were vilified as a degenerate race, and falsely accused of having brought their misfortunes upon themselves, by their ignorance, fanaticism and pusillanimity."

The protestantising of Italy is a bold notion, yet probably her delivery will, after all, come by some such means. Perhaps England will not be able to act as she ought, until the advent of that possible regeneration. Let us respect Garibaldi and his Free Lancers, who are at liberty to pursue a course untrammelled by diplomatic formulae. He never despaired, he says, of Italy. Whosoever would understand the man should read this biography; wherefore we commend it earnestly to our readers.

THE LIFE AND THEATRICAL TIMES OF CHARLES KEAN, F.S.A., including a Summary of the English Stage for the Last Fifty Years, and a detailed account of the Management of the Princess's Theatre, from 1850 to 1859. By John William Cole, 2 vols.—Richard Bentley.

The purpose of these volumes is evident. In them Mr. Kean has, in the name of another, put forth a register of the events of his management at the Princess's Theatre, with so much of a memoir of himself as shall serve to introduce the great transaction of his life, and form the vehicle of his claim to be hereafter remembered. This might have been done by means of an autobiography; but there were, as stated in the preface, objections to that mode; and it would, besides, have been too direct in its application, and required another tone than that it was thought desirable to adopt. A judicious, or convenient friend, therefore, was considered preferable, who could marshal the materials according to order, and pronounce commendation with less restraint than the hero of the story. It would not have been modest for Mr. Kean himself to have praised his management at the rate that Mr. Cole has done; and a stranger would not; but much is excusable to the warmth of friendship; and Mr. Cole has been careful that its mantle should, like charity, cover a multitude of sins; or rather call them, enthusiastic indiscretions.

This description of the book will show that it is open to obvious objections, and probably exposes both its hero and writer to abundance of ridicule. This has, indeed, already set in; and it unfortunately happens that the work, both in its conception and execution, furnishes inexhaustible

opportunities for its exercise. For instance, it is so self-contradictory that any part of it can be set against any other part, and thus the advocacy of its pretended subject be demolished by matter extracted from its own pages. Thus we are told that the elder Kean was much annoyed by some newspaper criticism; and that Mrs. Garrick thereupon counselled him to adopt her David's plan—"write the articles himself: David always did so." We find that the younger Kean is quite as sensitive to criticism, and are induced to suspect that in the work before us he has, under cover, adopted the old lady's advice. But then a book is not a newspaper! What a happiness in that fact; for those newspapers are horrid things! They are so often, too, "committed through the carelessness of their subordinates!" But this would not be objected to, it seems, when "the mistake inclines to the side of panegyric." Oh, no, certainly not;—all right then. "But when an opposite course is adopted, when certain individuals are selected for specific censure, and slashed right and left with a mortal tomahawk, the matter becomes too serious for pleasantry, and gives rise to painful reflections"!!! Of course it does. Much better, therefore, for such individuals to write the articles themselves. They can in books,—but then there is the cost; in newspapers, articles may—or might in Garrick's time—be inserted for nothing. Were it possible for those times to return, it is manifest that Mr. C. Kean would be supremely happy.

Private testimonials may be substituted, however, both for newspapers and books, and right cheaply too, for they cost not even postage—sometimes not even an order for a private box. But mark what a double-edged tool may even such a testimonial be. On the occasion of the production of *Louis XI.*, Mr. Kean received several such private testimonials. One, and the most expressive of the number, is "from Miss Isabella Glyn." Note in the spelling of the name of this eminent actress the superfluous *s*; and this mistake is also committed in the signature. Is Miss Glyn, then, so imperfectly known that such an error is unimportant, and altogether natural? If so, what is the value of her private testimonial? Any letter from any possible person might serve the turn as well. And yet so it would appear to be! For only a few pages on, we meet with this passage, in relation to Mrs. Kean's reappearance, after a long secession of nearly a year and a half, occasioned through severe illness:—

"It had been currently reported and believed that she had retired altogether into private life. * * * The apprehension of her loss was also augmented by the conviction that no rising star had given evidence of power, either present or prospective, to fill the much regretted vacancy. The recent recruits were not of a standard to justify their being placed in the first rank. There might be some promising candidates ready for judgment, but as yet they were unlisted. * * * As Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Barry, and Mrs. Yates, successively waned, Mrs. Siddons rose in her meridian splendour, and eclipsed them all. When she, too, withdrew, there was Miss O'Neill ready to step into her place. We could not point to any living luminary likely to console us for the loss of Mrs. Charles Kean."

Where was Miss Isabella Glyn (she of the one final *n*, not the two, we mean) all this time? Had she not won a high reputation in Queen Katherine, Lady Macbeth, and, indeed, all the parts in which Mrs. Kean was now anxious to appear? And had she not also made some special parts her own, such as *Cleopatra*, and the *Duchess of Malfi*, in which in the world's judgment she need dread no rivalry? Did not Mr. Cole or Mr. Kean know this, any more than they knew how to spell her name? If they did, might they not justly have thought that this lady was in a fair way of being esteemed Mrs. Kean's successor? nay, had already anticipated that honour by her actual position on the stage of England? If they did not think so, why did they think it worth their while to quote her testimonial?

To such mischievous and ridiculous results Mr. Cole's system of extravagant praise necessarily leads. It is merely complimentary, or it is utterly false. We might pursue this portion of the subject further, and beneficially, too. If Miss Glyn's correspondence was really valuable, and no insult was really intended by the mis-spelling of her name; how was it that the legitimate business of the Princess's theatre necessarily stood still, during the long period of Mrs. Kean's illness?

Surely her place might have been supplied by Miss Glyn, whose good opinion was so desirable, and whose merits were not only acknowledged by the world, but by the management. Moreover, there is Miss Helen Faucit yet alive, high in fame and excellence. Either of these would have been glad to occupy Mrs. Kean's place during her compelled absence. Why were not their services secured? We are afraid that the answer is only too obvious, and furnishes an objection to the managements which is only too strong. Of such jealous potentates—so fearful of a free press—so despotically disposed to indite their own "articles," no rival need expect to be admitted near the throne. It will not do to give another the ghost of a chance.

This jealousy of the press seems to exist in Mr. Kean's mind, not only as to the present, but as to the past. Mr. Hazlitt, for instance, is rightly termed "a reporter," and his articles condemned for unwholesome severity. One would have thought that Hazlitt's eloquent support of the elder Kean would have preserved his memory from such contempt. At any rate, he deserves recognition as one of the best of our dramatic critics. Mr. Kean's notion is, that the gentlemen who hold office as such in the journals, are "subordinates" and "reporters"—not his judges, but properly the mere recorders of his triumphs; or if they "hint a fault, or hesitate dissent," necessarily his enemies.

We had, indeed, heard that Mr. C. Kean was unfortunate in this respect, and habitually suffered from a hallucination of mind amounting to *delirium*; but we are not the less surprised to find Mr. Cole thus furnishing evidence of the melancholy fact in the volumes before us. If Mr. Kean has had reason for his dissatisfaction, so much the worse for him in his dispute with Mr. Douglas Jerrold. If the current of public opinion did so run against the former, it was so far in favour of the latter. It is not to be supposed that the journals had entered into a combination against a single actor and manager, or that if condemnation were general it could be without reason. In point of fact, there never was such a combination, nor such condemnation. From the beginning, the critics were, on the contrary, only too disposed to favour Mr. C. Kean's experiment at the Princess's Theatre; and out of a regard to the well-known susceptibilities of the manager, abstained from that severity of remark which, in some instances, might have warned him from courses which, as it is confessed, led to great losses. However, Mr. C. Kean has paid the penalty of his infirmity; and Mr. Cole has placed on record the judgment of Mr. D. Jerrold, which will be that also of the world, in relation to Mr. Kean and his quarrel with that gentleman and the press. It is impossible, perhaps, altogether to separate an ambitious actor from the troublesome feeling of personal vanity; but it is not, surely, every great performer who is consumed "with a festering anxiety to consider every man his mortal enemy, who is not prepared to acknowledge him the eighth wonder of the habitable world."

This irritability extends even to the audience. Again and again we are told in these volumes, that modern audiences neglect to applaud, and that it is highly injurious to the actor, who needs the stimulant. This confirms a story we have often heard, that, in his provincial practice, Mr. Charles Kean has frequently addressed his country audience, requesting that they would show that they were pleased by their plaudits, as without them he felt unable to do his best. The great artist should rise above this abject condition of dependence. The Kembles did. The good actor should gain his perception of the right by previous study, and learn to carry out his convictions regardless of their reception. He will, in fact, learn to depend upon himself, and not on the house. Such also should be our conduct in the world at large. Why should the strong man lean for support on others? In fact, he will not. Such yearning for sympathy as Mr. Kean betrays is a confession of weakness.

CAMPAIGNING EXPERIENCES IN RAJPOOTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA, DURING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MUTINY, 1857-1858. By Mrs. Henry Duberly.—Smith, Elder and Co.

Mrs. DUBERLY was struck in India with the great distance which still appeared to separate that country from England, and the necessity for drive-

ing them closer together. She thinks it would be better if some arrangement could be made by which our countrymen in India could escape for a time to their native air, without losing by the indulgence; and that the Government would thereby be benefited. She proposes to give every officer every seventh year to himself. "How many prematurely old men," she exclaims, "with cadaverous faces, sunken eyes, and hollow cheeks, have we seen to whom the sabbatical year would have been a boon indeed." The suggestion is undoubtedly good.

Another good remark is made by our lady author. "As for civilising, and educating, and converting the natives of India, we must first," she rightly states, "set an example of consistent Christianity ourselves. We must show them that Englishmen, being Christians, cannot lie, deceive, bully, or oppress. And when we throw our Christianity, and consequent superiority, in their teeth on every occasion, we must recollect that we are dealing with a people whose religious faith actuates them every hour of the day."

Mrs. Duberly is a sensible writer, as well as a heroine. She thinks of the Crimea, however, while in Bombay. The recollection, also, served to sustain her during severe trials. Here is an example:—

"We marched into Deesa on Sunday morning, the 28th February, at about eight o'clock. With the exception of a few days' halt at Bhooj, we had lost no time upon the road, never marching less than nine miles, and generally doing from twelve to sixteen miles a day. Deesa being the first English station on our march, we naturally approached it with feelings of curiosity and excitement; it was moreover the extreme frontier of the quiet districts, and its cantonments once passed, tents can no longer be sent on overnight, and no messman will be ready to greet us with tea and coffee on our arrival in camp. We were prepared after leaving Deesa to renounce all the luxuries of the campaign; but we hardly anticipated the fatigue and discomfort that lay before us. The stern schooling of the Crimea had taught us to make light of difficulties, and although, even at this early stage of the march, we were glad to halt for two or three days, we nevertheless looked forward to the future without fear or anxiety."

There is a proverb in India, that "the birds have no song, the women no beauty, and the flowers no perfume;" yet of the first the plumage is exceedingly brilliant and beautiful. Mrs. Duberly frequently saw fifteen or twenty peacocks at a time, either roosting on the trees or coming down in clusters to feed.

"Then there is the Sâras,* of a French grey and white colour, with red near the bill: this bird is nearly as tall as a man, and often, in the morning light, appears of gigantic proportions. The white egrets, and paddy-birds, Brahmin kites and hawks, are amongst the larger birds, as well as several others, apparently of the flamingo and bittern tribes, which my ignorance does not enable me to name. Parrots, orioles, jays, mainas,† mango-birds, and others, small but brilliant, dart through the sunshine like flashes of light. Every sort of duck can be shot upon the tanks; and a day or two before we reached this place Major Chetwode killed an alligator which he saw basking on the bank. It moved towards the water directly it perceived him, but having a rifle, he fired instantly: the ball entered behind the shoulder, a second shot was quickly given, but the creature, although mortally wounded, took to the water. None of the beaters cared to go in and bring him out. There was no time to lose: so Major Chetwode, whose promptness and decision are well known among sportsmen, sprang after him, and dragged him on shore. Although the creature measured only about eight feet in length, I looked with wonder into his enormous mouth, the jaws of which, if roughly closed, sounded as though made of hard wood."

Here follows an interesting fact in natural history:—

"The 95th, 10th Native Infantry, and the artillery, with their doolies, camels, gharrys, grass-cutters, and camp-followers, marched by our tent-door before eight o'clock. Amongst the camp-followers was a handsome clumber spaniel which had lost sight of his master. He came for a moment to the shade of my tent, and then left it in search of his owner. I fetched a gindly full of fresh water, and had it waiting for him, for I felt sure I should see his foolish, honest face again, and after about half an hour back

he came. Poor thirsty dog! How he panted and lapped, and then laid down close to the water, and made himself quite at home till evening, when he wagged his tail to me, and wandered forth again. It is a mistaken feeling of affection which brings English dogs into this fierce climate. They suffer cruelly, and are rarely long-lived. Even 'Jim,' the dog of many fights, who has been with the 8th Hussars ever since they landed in Bulgaria in 1854, who went through the Danubian expedition, and was present at Alma and Balaklava, and was wounded at Inkermann—who wore a Crimean medal for twelve months at Dundalk, and accompanied the regiment on its voyage to Bombay, and on its march to Kotah—even he, although "held up bravely by the brave heart within," begins to show the effects of heat and thirst. When leg-weary on the march, he will fall back until he recognises one of his particular friends amongst the men, when he puts his fore-paws on the stirrup-iron, and gets a ride on the front of the saddle. Great will be the grief, universal the mourning, whenever death claims 'Jim' and sturdy and quick is the vengeance wreaked upon man or dog who presumes to molest this regimental favourite."

With this extract we must close our account of an entertaining book of travelling experiences.

THE FOOL OF QUALITY; OR, THE HISTORY OF HENRY EARL OF MORELAND. By Henry Brooke, Esq. A new and revised edition. With a biographical preface, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of Eversley. In Two vols.—Smith, Elder and Co. 1859.

It is rather difficult to conceive why Mr. Kingsley has taken upon himself the responsibility of bringing out a new edition of the "Fool of Quality," unless it be to revive a school of fiction that has not been popular in England since Brooke's time, and which assuredly we could do without. If so, Mr. Kingsley will defeat his own object by the reckless way in which he advocates its cause. The preface to the "Fool of Quality" is written in such fulsome and extravagant terms of praise of Brooke and his novel, that it will have the very reverse effect intended by Mr. Kingsley.

The only ground on which the "Fool of Quality" has any claim to notice, is the original design of the work, and of which it should be said that Brooke was incapable of carrying out. It is certainly not a good story, and the hero is meant to be the soul of honour and the embodiment of every accomplishment one could mention, "besides being a thorough Christian," will appear in the eyes of most readers of the present day what Brooke has really called him—a fool. We hope Mr. Brooke did not mean that his hero was a fool, or what becomes of the "good ethics and theological doctrines" that his lordship is so fond of discussing, and which Mr. Kingsley is so fond of parading as one of his reasons for undertaking the sponsorship of his offspring? Again, that constant asking for admiration for the hero, and dragging forwards all the miseries that flesh is heir to so that Henry shall act the good Samaritan, is exceedingly distasteful; effect and sentiment, instead of truth, are the leading features of the book.

The fact is the ideal school of novel was about the first kind of fiction published in England, and Richardson and Brooke were the founders. Then came the real, with Fielding and Smollett at its head, and although the former was by far the most popular at the time, the latter was most enduring. We are told by Macaulay, that at the time Richardson published his novels they were exhibited from the windows of private dwelling-houses, and were considered as marks of learning; and not to have read them was to be considered far behind the time in polite literature. It was a much similar case with Henry Brooke, according to Mr. Kingsley. We hear of no such popularity vouchsafed to Fielding and Smollett; we hear of no dissenting minister "purging" or "weeding" Fielding's works then, as John Wesley did the "Fool of Quality." Perhaps this was one of the reasons why the work became so popular among the Methodists and the "less thinking portion of the people, who formed that school to which Mr. Thackeray is the great ornament, and of which Mr. Kingsley is to some extent a follower. It is not easy to give an answer to this, except it be that the age then was more artificial than this.

If the "Fool of Quality" is reprinted to revive the ideal school of fiction, then it is surely time we found a better model; and who is more able or fitting to write it than the Rector of Eversley? It would have been better than publishing an edition of a book that will never be extensively read. It will appear strange to most people that Mr. Kingsley should advocate the Brooke and Richardson schools, while he writes the more modern. Nor can we agree with Mr. Kingsley, when he says the age in which the "Fool of Quality" was written was more enlightened than the present, and that in the next generation Henry Brooke will find his real position

in the ranks of the standard English novelists. The fact is that the "Fool of Quality," viewed simply as a novel, falls far short of our idea of what a work of fiction should be; the characters are certainly not true to life, and the hero can scarcely be said to be a model on which to bring up our sons. Then the story has not unity; and if the characters are bad, the story bad, the novel is useless. This being the case, the "grand ethics and philosophical discussions on theology and political economy" would have been better in any other form than the novel.

THE DENNES OF DAUNDELYONN. In 3 vols. By Mrs. Charles J. Proby.—Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE "Dennes of Daundelyonn" is a peculiar novel, and one rather difficult to describe. It is a capably written work, and we have no doubt that had Mrs. Proby selected better people as materials that we should have had a novel that few would have been able to compete with, for original thought and vigorous descriptions. As it is, one admires the terse and masculine language—rather coarse and "blue" here and there, it should be said—while one feels regret that it should be bestowed on such an idiotic set of people. We do not say the characters are not true to life—we are not up in the history of the Dennes sufficiently to say that; but we ask, were they worth writing about? These Dennes flourished in Essex in the last century, and were remarkable for nothing but superstition and growing hops. In which latter capacity Edward Denne lost a fortune, the family estate and plate—nay, his life.

But Squire Denne was a good-natured, simple-minded country squire, and on the death of his brother, a colonel, who falls in battle with the opening of the story, he becomes the guardian of three girls, two of whom marry off soon, leaving the eldest but one to keep house for him. With this young lady, Sophia, and Eric Denne, her cousin, there is a little quiet courtship running throughout the book. Owing, however, to the reduced circumstances of his father, Eric does not declare his love, because he is uncertain how he could provide Sophie a home, and in the meantime he would not like to deprive her of the offer of marriage from Col. Arden or my Lord Donaghadee.

However, good fortune comes; Eric turns artist (of course), and soon realises enough by painting portraits to provide a home for "Soph," who has, of course, been in love with him from their first meeting. Now this "Soph" is a very peculiar personage to have in one's house, and not at all the sort of woman an artist would select for his wife. She holds very strong opinions in favour of mesmerism, electric biology, &c., &c., so that one is hardly prepared for her being superstitious. Yet she is so, and in a remarkable degree. There are no less than seven deaths, all of which are made a great deal too much of.

Of these seven deaths four of the persons dying appear to Sophia—who is from home—just before or after they die. Now, putting aside the questionableness of such incidents at all, the repetition is absurd in the extreme. There are several other things that we had marked as being, to say the least, bad taste. Mrs. Hurst's "vegetable" child is one; the twins are bad enough. Again, why do all the tradespeople talk one ridiculous jargon?

We have said the work is written with great vigour and freshness, and we have only to add that the person who can write so admirably, can, and we hope will, write better things than the "Dennes of Daundelyonn."

REPRINTS.

THE CONVALESCENT: HIS RAMBLES AND ADVENTURES. By N. Parker Willis, Author of "Pencillings by the Way," &c.—Low and Son, and H. G. Bohn.

AFTER DARK. By Wilkie Collins, Author of "Hide and Seek," and "The Dead Secret." A new edition.—Smith, Elder and Co.

THE DIAMOND AND THE PEARL. A novel. By Mrs. Gore. A new edition Revised by the Author.—Knight and Son.

TEMPTATION AND ATONEMENT. A tale. By Mrs. Gore.—Knight and Son.

"THE CONVALESCENT" is a series of very remarkable letters, contributed by Mr. Willis to the "Home Journal," of America, during his leisure hours and while visiting friends. They are remarkable, not for the subjects generally on which they are written, but as compositions exhibiting the peculiar mind of a man who has gained a position as writer—not because he ever wrote anything

* A crane, *Grus antigone*.

† The monia is a name applied to several birds of the starling family.

great, but because what he did write was always written in the most "circumlocution" style of writing it was possible to conceive.

In England the opinion of the press differs as to the merits of "The Convalescent"; one of our contemporaries leading off that it is the best and mellowest of Mr. Willis's productions, while another, that is supposed to stand high in the literary world, thinks that a greater book with less in it could hardly be named. Taken for what these sketches are, we have a very high opinion of them. They are the most amusing and poetical descriptions we have ever read in prose.

"After Dark" is the new volume of Messrs. Smith and Elder's cheap editions of standard works of fiction.

"The Diamond and the Pearl" is a reprint of one of Mrs. Gore's fashionable novels, well worth reading at the time it was written, but which must lose its interest now, as it was written many years ago, and "things aint as they used to be."

"Temptation and Atonement" is another reprint by Mrs. Gore, and one of the best tales Mrs. Gore ever wrote. It was noticed at some length in THE LEADER some few months back.

A DICTIONARY OF MODERN SLANG, CANT, AND VULGAR WORDS. By a London Antiquary.—John Camden Hotten.

This little volume is evidently the result of a great deal of labour, as all works must be that are, in the chief part, collected directly by the observation and care of the author: and this we believe is the case in the present instance. To say that it is not perfect is only to echo the author's confession, who tells us it would require almost a life to gather the entire language of these outcasts of society, who form a separate race, as it were, in the midst of civilisation. The author of this book we suspect to be identical with the publisher, and if so he has had great opportunity by his possession of a large amount of scarce tracts, ballads, and street publications, of informing himself of the language of the vagabond portion of our population.

In treating of the history of cant, or the secret language of vagabonds, we have their history briefly illustrated. We have also a very logical distinction made between Cant and Slang, which the unknown generally confound. "Cant," we are told, "was formed for purposes of secrecy. Slang is indulged in from a desire to appear familiar with life, gaiety, town humour, and with the transient nicknames and street jokes of the day."

The account of those popular phrases, which rise no one knows where, and subside nobody can tell why, though not very full, is interesting; and indeed the great merit of this little volume is that it suggests much, and will help on the more laborious lexicographer in his philosophical inquiries. Not being professors in the slang and cant languages, we cannot say whether the dictionary is perfect; but we are quite sure the subject, as revealing the state and opinions and feeling of a large portion of the poorer population, is extremely interesting, and whether from mere curiosity or from a more philosophical motive, this dictionary and history of the strange portion of our language will be useful alike to the antiquary, to the inquirer into our customs and manners, and to the graver legislator who wishes to dive into the modes and methods of the criminal population. Mr. Hotten has done good service by ushering the little book to public notice.

SERIALS.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. LXI.—Among the contents of the number is, of course, a paper on Tennyson's Idylls, the style of which the critic compares with Sir Thomas Malory's collection of Arthurian legends. Both are intentionally Saxon. Mr. Tennyson had a difficulty to get over in the fact, that while "the tone of the traditions is highly epic, the form is incorrigibly the reverse." But the critic thinks that Mr. Tennyson has "relied too much on the charm which we somehow derive from the mere oddity and exaggeration of these stories in their original forms." Another topic of immediate interest, Napoleon and Italy, is intelligently treated, but the writer proceeds upon distrust, and occupies himself too much with the designs of the elder Napoleon, which he argues must be identical with those of the present Emperor. Like all of us, he has to wait until experience shows how far this is true. The difference between the two periods of time may

cause wider divergences in the possible eventualities than the critic anticipates. The remaining articles are various in topics and treatment, and range over a wide field of information—biography, painting, ecclesiastical history, botany, physical philosophy, and miscellaneous learning.

TAIT'S is scarcely up to the mark in its poetical criticism; its estimate of Tennyson's Idylls is far below it. There is too much assumption also in its political article. The Italian question is treated on narrow grounds; such as—"Napoleon never wished Italy to be strong. His object is to keep Italy dependent, weak, and powerless, while he tears up the treaty of Vienna, anno 1815." All this is gratuitous. The remaining papers are of average merit.

ART JOURNAL.—(No. LVI.) starts with an essay on Ruskin and Raphael, which is rather elaborate, and contains a contribution, by the late E. V. Rippingille, on David Wilkie, which is interesting. The illustrations of the number are rich—J. G. Schaeffer's picture of the Nun, Hammerley's Drachenfels, and Hancock's Statue of Maidenhead. The paper on Rome and her Works of Art is, besides, accompanied with many architectural views; and another paper on Art-Manufactures is illustrated by some fine examples of the royal porcelain works of Worcester.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE (Part III) continues to progress meritoriously, and the engravings are in particular well selected and executed.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER.—(Part XX.) embraces the contents of six weekly numbers. Mr. Smith's story of "Milly Moyne" is continued; and the articles in general are upon a great variety of subjects, which are for the most part treated with popular tact.

CASSELL'S POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY.—(Part V.) contains some good illustrations of the Lemurs, and an important body of information relative to their habits.

LADY'S TREASURY (No. XXX.) maintains its usual character. The papers are many, and the subjects are not only fairly treated, but artistically illustrated.

PARENTS' CABINET contains nine articles of the usual interest and variety.

KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS. (No. VI.) continues the story of "The Three Midshipmen," and includes seven other papers, calculated to amuse or instruct juvenile readers.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.—(Constable and Co.)—A burlesque "Manual for the Awkward Squad," designed for Rifle Volunteer Regiments—"by one of themselves," in which there is much in a merry vein, with caricature illustrations.

BRETON'S DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.—Parts IX. and X. conduct the reader to "Chatre," in the alphabetical arrangement, and proceeds satisfactorily.

MISCELLANIES.

A HUNDRED SHORT TALES FOR CHILDREN, from the German of C. Von Schmid. By F. B. Wells, M.A.—(Bosworth and Harrison.) These admirable tales have reached a third edition.

VOL. IV. of Mr. William James' NAVAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN is published. It is embellished with a portrait of Viscount Duncan, and accompanied with diagrams of Sir Richard Strachan's Action, and tabular abstracts of ships and vessels at various periods.

PLAIN OR RINGLETS.—Part II. of a clever tale, published by Bradbury and Evans, which will amuse the sporting world.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION. By M. A. Thiers.—Part IV. is now published, with portrait of Lafayette.

TALES FROM BENTLEY.—Part II. contains six tales, including Inman's "Old Morgan at Panama."

Proposed Ship-Railway across the Isthmus of Suez. By J. Brunlees and E. B. Webb.—Reed and Pardon.

THESE eminent engineers regard the propositions of the two inter-oceanic canals as the most important of the day; and particularly as to the means of carrying the world's traffic across the Isthmus of Suez. At one time political fears prevented the construction of a canal across the Isthmus; at another, commercial necessity prescribed that vessels should pass to and fro between the Nile and the Red Sea. The plans of M. de Lesseps are pronounced as too gigantic; and are sufficiently refuted by Mr. Stephenson's arguments. As the Isthmus is almost level there will be no difficulty, however, in laying down a "compound railway." Our authors purpose erecting at each port a pier, upon either

disk or screw piling, running out far enough to obtain the necessary depth of water; and the construction of a small harbour, by means of piles, containing one or more hydraulic lifts. The vessels would be raised on cradles by the lifts to the level of the railway, and lowered by the same means from that level to the termination of their transit. The cost would be about 4,800,000.

The Sonnets, Triumphs, and other Poems of Petrarch, now first completely translated into English Verse by various hands. With a Life of the Poet, by Thomas Campbell.—Henry G. Bohn.

A VERY pleasant volume, beautifully illustrated with sixteen engravings on steel. It would be superfluous to praise the Life by the late Thomas Campbell, which is here condensed, and forms an instructive introduction to the poems. The majority of the translations are by Major Macgregor, and the remainder is composed of versions already made by elder poets, such as Chaucer, Spenser, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Anna Hume, Sir John Harrington, Drummond of Hawthornden, and others; others are by more recent pens, among whom may be mentioned Capel Lofft, Merivale, Shepherd, and Leigh Hunt. It is a book which every poetical student should obtain for immediate perusal.

The Young Lady's Book. Edited by distinguished Professors. With 1,200 woodcuts.—Henry G. Bohn. This work is further described on the title-page as "A Manual of Elegant Recreations, Arts, Sciences, and Accomplishments," and is, indeed, very neatly got up. It is a new edition of a work first published nearly twenty years ago at a high price, which ran through six editions in as many years. The work, on its present reproduction, has been thoroughly revised, and the requisite additions have also been made. As many as thirteen essays have, in fact, been added. The engravings have been elegantly executed by Messrs. Vezitely.

Paris and its Environs. An Illustrated Handbook. Edited by Thomas Forester.—Henry G. Bohn. The basis of the present volume is Mrs. Gower's "Paris," which is described as a work of genius, and therefore capable of animating the style of a book, professedly modelled from it. The description of Paris, however, is brought down to the period of publication; and the whole, with its numerous engravings, some of which are really fine, is a most desirable volume for the tourist to possess.

Notes, corroborative of the Remarks in the "George's Hospital Medical Staff," exemplifying the State of the Medical Profession. By Dr. Edwin Lee, M.D.—John Churchill.

DR. LEE is of the same opinion with Sir James Clarke, that the hospitals of this country are defective as schools of medical education. They are subject, also, to terrible abuses. The surgery of a provincial hospital has been purchased at the moment of election; and at all times canvassing is resorted to in excess. The Medical Act is inefficient,—in some cases, worse than useless. It does not check the spread of quackery and irregular practice. Nothing can do this but a better organisation of the profession. Dr. Lee's pamphlet will repay perusal.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Temptation and Atonement. By Mrs. Gore, Knight & Son.
The Italian Cause. Chapman & Hall.
The Lazar-House of Leros. A tale. J. H. & J. Parker.
Hundreds of Tales for Children. Bosworth & Co.
Paris and its Environs. H. G. Bohn.
The Young Lady's Book. H. G. Bohn.

MUSIC.

Dix Valses Pour Piano. Par Stephen Meier. Paris 1 & 2. Schott & Co.

WINE AND PRAYER.—The Turcos appear to have a soul above prejudice, and do not lay much store by the instructions of the Koran respecting wine. They are scrupulous, however, in saying their prayers. At sunset four of them were pacing the Boulevard des Italiens, which was thronged with people, and they immediately turned to the East, pretended to perform their ablutions with a little dust, unwound their turbans, folded them square on the ground, and pulling off their shoes, immediately began "La illa ul Allah Mohammed resoul Allah." An immense crowd surrounded them, but they went on without taking the slightest notice of the bystanders. After repeated genuflections and bowing their heads to the ground, they rose, put on their shoes, wound their turbans round their feet, and stalked off with the greatest unconcern.

COMMERCIAL.

INCREASE OF THE CIRCULATION.

FOR a long time currency discussions have been suspended, and we might have supposed that the controversies on this subject had come to an end. Just now, however, there are symptoms of a revival which must be welcome to all the dissentients from the Peel-Overstone settlement. The thing will not settle quietly down into perfect acquiescence in their procrustean bed. A voice from Canada comes against it. There it is found that the forced currency of shillings at 12d. each, or at the twentieth part of a sovereign, while each one is of the intrinsic value of only 10d., is causing a great influx of shillings to exchange against notes and gold, and a remedy has to be found in the reduction of the nominal value of the shilling. This foreshadows the coming of a difficulty at home, from the change which is going on in the relative value of gold and silver.

Then one of our contemporaries—in general delighted with the settlement, who, nevertheless, continually finds it necessary to goad the Bank of England into the performance of its duty, as if the law were insufficient—has discovered that with no more gold in the Bank than last year at this time, but with rather less, the Bank has 1,500,000l. more notes in circulation. Its capability of meeting the demands on it is proportionably diminished, and our contemporary is urging it to raise the rate of discount in time, and run no risk of increasing its responsibility. The 23,130,567l. of notes and post bills now in circulation is greater than at the same period in any year since 1853, but then the bullion was somewhat greater than at present, and the believers in the validity of the scheme for making the whole circulation of the country vary with the gold in the Bank hardly know what to make of an increased circulation with no increase of bullion. As compared to last year, there is a similar increase in the circulation of the Provincial Bank paper. Last year, according to the latest returns, the circulation of the whole Empire was, in July, 2,294,013l. less than in July this year. Our contemporary assigns the increase to the discredit of bills abroad, which induced the owners to send them over here for sale, and draw against them. To us, it seems more probable that the much increased business of the country being still accompanied by a certain degree of discredit—which makes payment by bills less easy and less acceptable than prior to the convulsion of 1847—creates a necessity for an increased quantity of well-accredited bank-money to carry on the increased business. By the increase of its circulation, unattended by a corresponding increase of the bullion in its vaults, the profits of the Bank will be increased. It is a clear case, therefore, of superior and well-established credit obtaining proportionable advantages. At the same time these changes in circumstances are inviting attention to the currency, which will not be settled satisfactorily till it be wholly left, like the growth of corn and the manufacture of cloth, to the natural laws which determine the production and distribution of the precious metals as well as all other commodities.

A great extension is continually going on in the buying and selling business of the world. According to the latest accounts, trade, which is brisk in almost every department at home, is increasingly active in China, in Odessa, in New York, and on the Continent of Europe. We may be quite sure, that in proportion as it becomes active, the necessity will become stronger for everywhere setting every part of it free. And in proportion as it is set free its extent and activity will increase. It is destined, therefore, unless the world should get another twist as that Milton alludes to—

"Some say he bid his angels turn askance
The poles of earth's axis;
Twice ten degrees and more oblique they pushed
The central globe."

If the earth continues its present course, trade is destined to increase in a double ratio, and soon it will be ascertained, as it already begins to be suspected, that the puny regulations of Peel-Overstone, and the Parliament in 1844, will be as inadequate to the circumstances of the times as were the regulations they set aside.

MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.

AN expectation, fostered by the *Times*, having prevailed that the Bank would yesterday raise its minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent., there was, on Wednesday and yesterday, a brisk demand for money. But the Bank having turned a deaf ear to the *Times*, and kept its rate at 2½, those who provided themselves largely with money expecting a rise have now more than they want. Money is in consequence comparatively easy to day. The terms, however, are generally those of the Bank, and as money is only temporarily abundant, there is no probability of reduction of rates. Bills are discounted at 2½, and 2 per cent. is still given on call. In the ensuing week, however, two loans are looked for;—the Russian loan of £12,000,000 on Monday, and the Indian loan of £5,000,000 on Tuesday, which will have the effect of increasing the demand. Of the last mentioned our readers are already in possession of the particulars, as they have been announced in Parliament and in the public papers. The former was intended to be brought forward some months ago, but, on account of the war in Italy, it was then prudently kept back. Now the arrangements for issuing it are complete, and it will be brought out on Monday.

The Russian loan is to be for 12,000,000l., in a 3 per cent. stock. It will be brought out at 68, but as 1½ per cent. will be allowed as the current half-year's interest, the price will really be 66½ for the takers. The payments are distributed over a long period, the last being due, January 25, 1860. The French 3 per cents. being at present at 69f. 60c., and the credit of Russia being at least as good as that of France, especially in Germany, Holland, and Belgium, it is expected that these terms will be considered very favourable, and that the loan will be readily placed. Not above the half of the 12,000,000l. will come to this market. The other half of the loan will be taken in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, where there is always a good demand for Russian securities. The dividends will be payable in London, and bonds will be issued for 100l. which is likely to bring the loan into favour with a large number of small buyers. Messrs. Thomson, Brown, and Co., an old-established Anglo-Russian house, are the agents, and as they have chosen a good time for bringing the loan in the market, and the terms are advantageous, it seems very likely to be a successful operation.

The other news in the money market is almost unimportant. The exchanges continue firm; the price of silver, in consequence of large arrivals, has again declined, and for the present the exit of gold is stopped.

The Bank of France, according to the accounts received to-day, is full of gold, the stock having increased since last month by 2,500,000, and now amounting to 25,000,000 sterling. At the same time the bills under discount have decreased, and the Bank is consequently very strong. Private deposits have diminished, which is the only indication in the returns of money being in demand in France.

The Stock Exchange was very dull to-day, and has been dull all the week. There was little business doing, and the tendency to-day was downward, owing to some apprehensions for the peace of Central Italy. A Red Republican movement was announced at Parma, and that is always an ominous word at the Stock Exchange. Next week it is likely to be very lively. The new loans will impart to it a new life, and the dullness which has characterised it for several weeks will be at an end. Consols were at 95½ to 4. Other stocks were steady; so were railway shares, with little or nothing doing.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

The corn market continues generally dull, which is a sign that the harvest is good, though probably not, on the whole, equal to the harvest of 1858. The sugar market, too, is dull, prices tending downwards. Coffee, on the contrary, finds a ready sale at full, and rather better, prices. Tea, also, has a tendency upwards, in consequence of the last arrivals from China bringing intelligence of a short supply.

The other produce have a favourable aspect for the buyer. Provisions continue cheap, and were rather cheaper to-day. The good wages of the artisan and the labourer will go a long way in the market, and, while we judge by comparison, there is no reason at present for the industrious classes

making any complaint. Positively, however, their condition is susceptible of much improvement; and they and we ought not to be content till it is made as good as possible. In all the manufacturing districts there is a steady demand for labour; and all the great producing interests of the country are happily flourishing together. We only require more freedom and less taxation to make a more rapid progress than ever.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....£31,119,600	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities... 3,450,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion 16,644,600
	Silver Bullion
£31,119,600	£31,119,600

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....£11,308,572
Reserve..... 3,433,612	Other Securities... 18,573,568
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)..... 5,912,123	Notes 9,100,545
Other Deposits... 14,675,929	Gold and Silver Coin 587,288
Seven Day and other Bills..... 856,319	
£30,430,973	£30,430,973

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated August 11, 1859.

PRICES OF THE
PRINCIPAL STOCKS AND SHARES
AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	Last Week	This Week
STOCKS.		
3 per cent. Consols—Money	95½	95½
Ditto Reduced	95½	95½
Ditto New	95½	95½
Bank Stock	223	223
India	221½	219
Exchequer Bills	30	28
Canada Government 6 per cent.	112½	112½
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent.	112½	112½
New South Wales Government 5 per cent.	110	110
South Australia Government 6 per cent.	110½	110½
Victoria Government 6 per cent.	110½	110½
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent.	77½	77½
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	104	104
French Rentes, 3 per cent.	60.70	60.70
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent.	185	185
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent.	92½	92½
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent.	80½	80½
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent.	80½	80½
RAILWAYS.		
Bristol and Exeter	99	99
Calcutta	83	82½
Eastern Counties	62½	62½
East Lancashire	90	90
Great Northern	101½	102
Western	58	58
Lancashire and Yorkshire	90	90
London and Blackwall	60	60
London, Brighton, and South Coast	111½	109½
London and North-Western	94	93
London and South-Western	94	93
Midland	104½	104½
North British	57½	57½
North Staffordshire	132	132
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	32	32
South-Eastern	73½	74½
South Wales	63	63
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	161	17
Calcutta and South Eastern	10	10
Eastern Bengal	8	4
East Indian	98	100
Great Indian Peninsula	93	97½
Madras	88	90
Scinde	20	19½
Buffalo and Lake Huron	54	5
Grand Trunk of Canada	34	34½
Great Western of Canada	14½	14½
Antwerp and Rotterdam	4½	4½
Dutch Indian	50d	50d
Eastern of France	26	26
Great Luxembourg	6	6
Lombardo-Venetian	10	10
Northern of France	37	36
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean	35	35
Paris and Orleans	55	56
Southern of France	21	21
Western and North-Western of France	22½	23

PRUSSIA AND THE ZOLLVEREIN.—The Prussian Government has proposed to the Conference of the Zollverein that the iron duties be abolished by degrees, at periods fixed beforehand. A storm of petitions from the iron districts in Westphalia and Silesia against this project will, we are informed, not turn the Government from its purpose. There is, however, but small chance that the Zollverein Conference, which votes by unanimity, will entertain the proposition.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The following half-yearly railway meetings are announced, viz.:—Wimbledon and Dorking, for the 22nd inst.; North London, for the 17th inst.; Norfolk, for the 30th inst.; East Kent, for the 26th inst.; Rhymney, for the 30th inst.; North Devon, for the 24th inst.; and East Anglian, for the 2nd September.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Madras Railway Company is called for the 19th inst.

At the adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, the directors reported that they were willing to meet the suggestions of the committee by subscribing among themselves £20,000 towards liquidating the liabilities of the undertaking provided the shareholders made up the remaining sum required for the purpose. They also stated that they had found a contractor willing to complete the line, and who would take the Debentures of the company in payment.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Company, a report was presented stating that the deviation line had been sanctioned by Parliament, and that by that change the estimate was reduced to 850,000l. It was now proposed to form the line from King's-cross to Farringdon-street, and to abandon the portion from Victoria-street to the Post-office. It appeared that the company has still a balance of 89,727l. in hand out of the capital long since subscribed, and that the shares are now all taken up within one-seventh of the amount required.

The dividend of the Blackwall Railway, for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, will be at the rate of 2l. 15s. per cent. on the capital stock, which is equal to the dividend of 2s. 9d. per share, paid at the corresponding period of last year. The North London dividend is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, against the same payment in the corresponding period of 1858.

The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* says that Mr. Keith, the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, who recently came out to occupy that place, *vice* Mr. Shanley, has resigned. It is added, that, having had an engagement for three years, at 2,000l. per annum sterling, he coupled his resignation with the condition that he should have the 6,000l. paid up in full; but that this matter was finally compromised by an engagement to pay 4,000l.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.—The Russian Government, as a telegram from St. Petersburg informs us, has authorised the construction of a railway connecting Moscow—that is to say, has sanctioned the extension of the already existing railway net—with the commercial town of Saratow on the Volga. This branch railway will be about five hundred miles in length. It has every chance of becoming highly important for the trade between Europe and Asia. The Volga, down from Saratow to Astrachan on the Caspian, is navigable for steamers of considerable size, and these steamers may be so constructed as to be able to navigate the Caspian Sea, too, and thus merchandise may reach Persia and Herat by this route quicker than by any other.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—The Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean Railway company have allocated a sum of 1,200,000l. to be expended in public works during the last five months of the present year. The works of the railway from Paris to Vincennes are being carried on with increased activity. The last arch in Paris has been completed, and locomotives can now arrive at the terminus of the Bastille. A meeting was held at Bayonne a few days since of the Government engineers, and of those of the Southern Railway Company, to try the solidity of the portion of the railway which connects the terminus with the Adour. The new road traverses the street and the Place St. Ursule, and makes its exit at the extremity of the quay near the bridge of the St. Esprit. A locomotive, drawing four waggons heavily laden with coal, passed over the line traversing the curves with perfect safety. A plan of a circular railway has been proposed, to be supported on pillars, and to traverse the streets of Paris.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE KINGDOM.—We gather from the annual statistics compiled by Mr. Robert Hunt, F.G.S., just completed, that the value of the mineral wealth of the United Kingdom—that is, metals, metalliferous minerals, and coal, is thirty-one millions and a quarter sterling in 1858, against twenty-five millions in the previous year. The quantity of iron ore alone is stated at 8,940,959 tons, and its value at 2,570,701l.; of coal 65,008,649 tons were obtained, of the value of 16,252,162l.; and of iron 3,456,064 tons, of the value of 10,713,798l.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

At the annual meeting of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, held at Liverpool on Friday, the directors' report was favourably received. In the fire department the premiums for the year 1858 were stated at 196,148l., being 66,088l., or more than 50 per cent., more than in 1855. The fire premiums of the London branch have increased from 2,150l. in 1848 to 37,681l. in 1858. The amount of new life premiums received in 1858 was larger than in any previous period, amounting to 12,354l., and representing an aggregate of assurances of 387,752l. A dividend of 3s. per share, together with a bonus of 4s. per share, was declared, free of income tax; and a sum of 30,000l. was ordered to be carried from the profit and loss account to the reserve fund, raising that fund to 140,850l.

At a meeting of shareholders in the SWISS BANK, held at the office of Messrs. Walter and Moojen, it was resolved that the English directors be requested not to resign until the shareholders have had the opportunity of obtaining the annual report and any explanations that may be necessary. It was also resolved that one of the directors be requested to attend the approaching general meeting, to be held at Geneva on the 22nd inst.

A special general meeting of the LONDON ARMOURY COMPANY is called for the 20th inst., to receive the report of the committee which was appointed on the 31st March, charged "to inquire into the past management of the company, and any questions between Mr. Robert Adams and the company."

At the annual meeting of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, held at Edinburgh, a dividend of 8 per cent., together with a bonus of 1l. 10s. per share, was declared. During the year ending the 5th of April last, 1,011 new policies were issued, representing 486,639l., and yielding 16,615l. annually in premiums. The gross annual income of the association is now 151,078l.

RUSSIAN LOAN.—Advices from St. Petersburg confirm the statement of the French journals that the arrangements for the issue of the Imperial Russian Three per cent. Loan of 1859 have been virtually completed. It may be remembered that the emission of the loan, which was about to commence at the end of April last, was stopped by order of the Russian Government, in consequence of the political complications of the time. The St. Petersburg advices state that the contractors have now been authorised to proceed. It is, therefore, probable that the loan will be announced in London within a fortnight. That about to be brought forward is precisely the same as was announced in April last.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 9.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Houlden, Earls Colne, Essex, dealer in horses.

Elizabeth White, Ellerslie house, Lewisham, Kent, spinster, schoolmistress and boarding house keeper.

Emmanuel Moss, 61, Regent-street, Middlesex, dealer in lamps.

Charles Thorneycroft, Alrewas, Staffordshire, ale, porter, and cigar dealer.

John Coles, Radway, Warwickshire, baker.

John Bryant, Newport, Monmouthshire, coal merchant.

Isaac Guttman, Sheffield, watchmaker, jeweller, and silversmith.

John Wilson Jones, Liverpool, commission merchant.

Edward Bates and John Feltus, Dundas-street, Ancoats vale, Manchester, common brewers.

Friday, August 12.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

John Penney, Lincoln, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Vincent Arachtingi, Austinfriars, City, merchant.

Hezekiah Wingard, Nettleham, Lincolnshire, tailor.

Joseph Holden, Bolton, Lancashire, painter.

William Mayes, Birmingham, grocer.

John Freeman, Blackfriars-road, chemist and druggist.

Henry Batchelor, Mark-lane, chemical manure manufacturer.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

James Stark, Perth, draper.

William Stratthol and Company, fish curers at Pittenweem.

William Austin, jun., sometimes cardboard manufacturer in Fumival's-lun-place, Holborn, and now residing in Edinburgh.

John Simpson, Glasgow, tailor and clothier.

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Gentleman's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted	42 2 0
Gentleman's Leather Travelling and Dressing Bag, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete	41 0 0
Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Patent Ink, and Light, complete	43 0 0
Gentleman's very large, 18 in. Bag, with Dressing and Writing Materials, 21 Articles, Outside Pocket	47 0 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with 26 Articles, complete	41 10 0
Gentleman's 17 in. Writing and Dressing Bag, fitted with every necessary, very handsome, complete	41 0 0
Enamel Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, 13 in., Lined Silk, fitted with 14 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete	42 10 0
Morocco Leather Lady's Travelling Bag, Lined Silk, fitted with 16 Articles, Outside Pocket, complete	44 4 0
Do. do. do. with addition of Writing Materials, Ink, and Light, complete	43 8 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 28 Articles, complete	410 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 39 Articles, Outside Pockets, complete	419 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted very complete. Silver Tops to Glass and Bottles, Ivory Brushes, very handsome, complete.	432 0 0

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AN ESSAY ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, which will be forwarded, post-free, in a sealed envelope, by Messrs. Roswell, 39, Cornhill, London or by the Author, from his residence, to any address, for eight postage stamps.

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Section II. Purity—Manners—The Morals of Generative Physiology—True and False Morality.
Section III. Marriage in its Social, Moral, and Physical Relations—Its Expectancies and Disappointments.
Section IV. Spermatorrhoea and Impotence—Sterility in both Sexes—Self-inflicted Miseries—Sad Consequences of Neglect.
Section V. The Vices of Schools—Effects of certain pernicious habits on the mental and generative faculties—Importance of Moral Discipline.
Section VI. Treatment of Nervous and Generative Debility—Impotence and Sterility—Dangerous Results of various Novel Remedies—The Author's Principles of Treatment: Medical, Dietetic, and General, derived from Twenty Years' successful practice.

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DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.—Some twenty years ago Diphtheria, raged in Paris to an alarming extent, and in London, in 1855, its presence produced consternation by the denotation it left in its track, and gained the appellation of the "Egyptian Pestilence." Diphtheria is a variety of typhoid fever, perfectly under curative control by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which assuage the fever, diminish the thirst, disperse swollen glands, prevent inflammation in the throat, and speedily heal the hazardous ulcerations on the tonsils which always accompany the complaint. Various are the remote causes of this pestilence, but impure blood directly produces it; thus Holloway's preparations, by filtering everything deleterious from that vital fluid, work off the disease.

RUPTURES.

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Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 29s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage 1s.
Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 6d.
Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 6d.
Post-office orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

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No. 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an entirely new description of **ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, fixed without springs, wires or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street, London.—At home from Ten till Five.

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